

Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1997

With Data for December 1996

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On The Cover: Artist's rendition of a wellhead such as those used in the Strategic Petroleum Reserves program which is designed to diminish the impact of a severe interruption of the United States' oil supply. Since 1976, the Department of Energy has been involved in a major facilities development program to stockpile crude oil. The Strategic Petroleum Reserves program has five underground crude oil storage sites in salt domes. These sites are organized into three distribution systems and connected by DOE pipelines to commercial crude oil pipeline networks and marine terminals for drawdown and distribution.

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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	All tables and highlights
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB/WWW	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB/WWW	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB/WWW	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
 EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board
 WWW = World Wide Web (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5:00 p.m.

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Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System; statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) -Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) - Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment	May 1995
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1995
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment	April 1996
Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends	May 1996
Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels	May 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics	August 1996
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1996
The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence	September 1996
Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels	October 1996
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside	December 1996

Highlights

The demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for January 1997¹ averaged 18.2 million barrels per day (Table H1), slightly less than last year's January average. Across the nation, **temperatures during the month were about 3 percent warmer than normal** and only slightly warmer than last January.² Moderate temperatures along the Atlantic continue to alleviate pressure on distillate and residual heating oil supplies. Economic indicators, like the advanced monthly retail sales, show continuing growth for the start of the year.³

Other January 1997 highlights include:

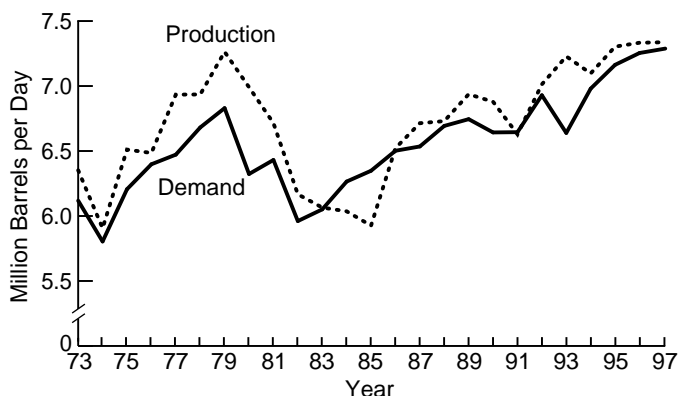
- Finished motor gasoline **production set a new January record high of 7.3 million barrels per day**. End-of-month **stocks** reached a record low for the month at only 163 million barrels. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline were within the seasonal range averaging 281 thousand barrels per day.
- **Production of distillate fuel oil was 3.2 million barrels per day**, the highest January level since 1977. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** were 114 million barrels, about two million barrels above the record January low set in 1991.
- **Demand** for residual fuel oil averaged 0.9 million barrels per day, about 70 thousand barrels per day above the record January low set in 1995. Residual fuel oil **production** hit a new January low at 0.8 million barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** totaled 41 million barrels, up nearly six million barrels compared to this time last year.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand set a January record high at 1.7 million barrels per day**.
- **Imports** of crude oil averaged 7.4 million barrels per day, **the highest level for January ever**. **Production** of crude oil for the month was 6.5 million barrels per day, equal to that of January 1996, the lowest January production levels since 1954. Crude oil end-of-month **stocks** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 298 million barrels, **the lowest January level since 1977**.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline averaged 7.3 million barrels per day, a record January high. Finished motor gasoline **production**, keeping pace with demand, also set a January record

high with an average of 7.3 million barrels per day (Figure H1). By the end of the month, finished motor gasoline **stocks** were at a record month ending low of 163 million barrels. There is some concern over finished motor gasoline stocks related to the expected loss of production when unusually heavy refinery maintenance and upgrades begin.⁴ In order to keep supplies from becoming an issue, refineries are expected to continue to produce unfinished gasoline, then finish the gasoline once the turnarounds are complete.⁵ Already, on the West Coast, prices of California Air Resources Board quality diesel (CARB diesel) have risen on fears of tightened supplies due to scheduled and unscheduled refinery shutdowns.⁶

Figure H1. Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year January Comparisons 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Imports of finished motor gasoline averaged 281 thousand barrels per day and **exports** averaged 128 thousand barrels per day, both within the normal seasonal range.

Distillate Fuel Oil

January's distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.6 million barrels per day, which is normal for this time of year. **Production** of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, the highest level for January since 1977 (Figure H2). Distillate fuel oil **imports** averaged 274 thousand barrels per day, slightly above last January's level. **Exports** of distillate fuel oil reached 236

¹January 1997 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for January 1997."

³United States Department of Commerce News, "Advance Monthly Retail Sales January 1997", <http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/fullpub.html>.

⁴"Maintenance Season Could Rattle US Gasoline Markets", *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, January 27, 1997, p. 3 and 4.

⁵"Heavy Turnaround Season Threatens Gasoline Supplies", *The Oil Daily*, February 4, 1997, p. 2 and 6.

⁶"Jet Fuel Prices Surge on Refinery Maintenance", *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 3, 1997, p. 11.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1997	1996	Difference ^a	1996
	Estimated January	December		January
Products Supplied	18.2	18.3	-0.1	18.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.8	-0.5	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.4	0.1	3.7
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0
Jet Fuel	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	13.7	14.2	-0.5	13.7
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	91.8	95.6	-3.8	92.2
Imports	9.4	9.4	(s)	9.3
Crude Oil	7.4	7.3	0.1	7.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7.4	7.3	0.1	7.3
Products	2.0	2.1	-0.1	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.1	1.1	(s)	1.0
Exports	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.9	(s)	1.0
Total Net Imports	8.3	8.4	-0.1	8.2
Stock Change^d	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.6
Crude Oil	0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.1
Products	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.6
Total Stocks	1,491	1,510	-18	1,543
(million barrels)				
Crude Oil	862	850	11	895
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	564	566	-2	592
Other	298	285	13	303
Products	630	659	-29	648
Finished Motor Gasoline	163	157	5	169
Distillate Fuel Oil	114	127	-13	113
Residual Fuel Oil	41	46	-4	36
Jet Fuel	37	40	-3	39
Other Petroleum Products ^e	275	289	-14	292

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the September 1996, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1995-1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,830	13,567	13,383	13,974	14,457	14,714	14,461	14,473	14,592	13,748	14,002	14,196
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,082	15,128	15,278	15,123	15,158	15,213	15,042	15,236	15,154	15,033	15,022	14,949
Idle Capacity³	353	308	162	318	227	172	334	157	118	158	174	261
Idle Three Months or Less	257	204	59	214	167	120	241	64	58	90	106	150
Idle More than Three Months	96	103	104	104	60	52	93	93	60	68	68	111
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,434	15,436	15,440	15,440	15,385	15,385	15,376	15,393	15,272	15,191	15,196	15,210
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	96.7	96.1	95.0	96.3	91.5	93.2	95.0
Operable Capacity	89.6	87.9	86.7	90.5	94.0	95.6	94.0	94.0	95.6	90.5	92.1	93.3
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	13,638	13,903	14,400	14,501	14,648	14,439	14,541	14,635	14,442	14,449	14,399
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	14,910	15,004	14,997	15,033	15,072	15,168	15,121	15,109	15,121	15,069
Idle Capacity³	259	453	428	364	360	327	313	141	197	153	141	193
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	261	225	38	14	0	0	56	12	0	92
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	167	139	322	313	313	142	141	141	141	101
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	15,338	15,368	15,356	15,360	15,385	15,309	15,319	15,263	15,263	15,263
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	93.2	96.0	96.7	97.4	95.8	95.9	96.8	95.6	95.6	95.6
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	95.4	93.9	95.0	95.5	94.6	94.7	94.3

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

³Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

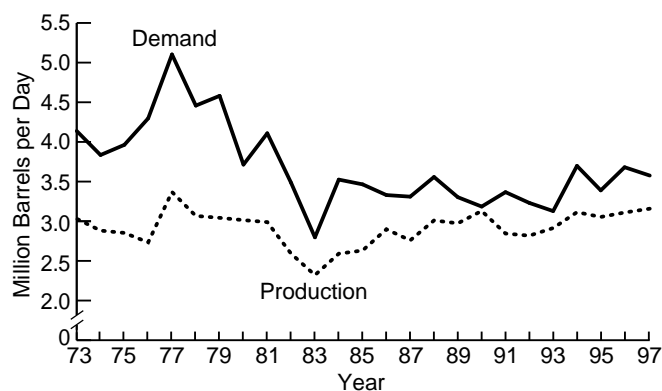
NA = Not Available

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1996 data issue, Table 28.

thousand barrels per day, within the normal range for this time of year.

Figure H2. Distillate, Year-to-Year January Comparisons
1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

End-of-month **stocks** were at 114 million barrels. Stocks were nearly two million barrels above the record low for the month. **Distillate fuel oil supplies appear adequate for the remainder of the heating season.**⁷

Residual Fuel Oil

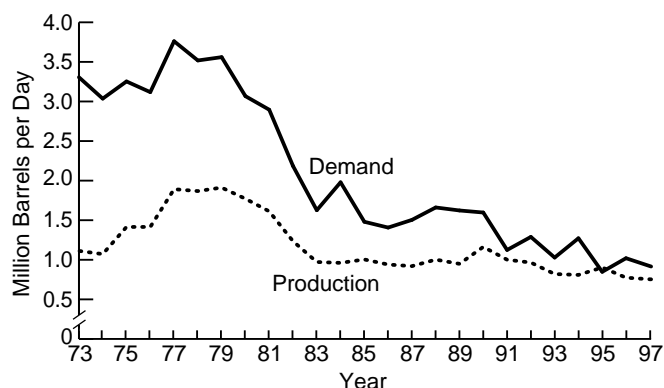
Production of residual fuel oil for the month reached a record low of 753 thousand barrels per day. Residual fuel oil **demand** averaged 915 thousand barrels per day, just above the record January low of 848 thousand barrels per day set in 1995 (Figure H3). Residual fuel oil end-of-month **stocks** totaled 41.4 million barrels, up about six million barrels compared to this time last year. A lack of demand from a few refineries which used residual fuel oil as a feedstock, coupled with mild winter weather, led to the continuing rebuilding of these stocks.⁸ With the bulk of the winter over, supplies of heavy gas oils are expected to be sufficient for the rest of the heating season.⁹ **Imports** of residual fuel oil fell to 192 thousand barrels per day, a record January low. Residual fuel oil **exports** were normal for this time of year with an average of 102 thousand barrels per day.

⁷“Analysts Forecast End of Heating Oil Bull Market for Winter”, *The Oil Daily*, January 21, 1997, p. 2 & 5.

⁸“Moderate Demand, High Inventories Combine To Send Resid Prices Into Sharp Decline”, *The Oil Daily*, January 28, 1997, p. 2.

⁹“Offshore Supply Holds U.S. Resid Prices in Check”, *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 3, 1997, p. 15.

Figure H3. Residual, Year-to-Year January Comparisons
1973-1997



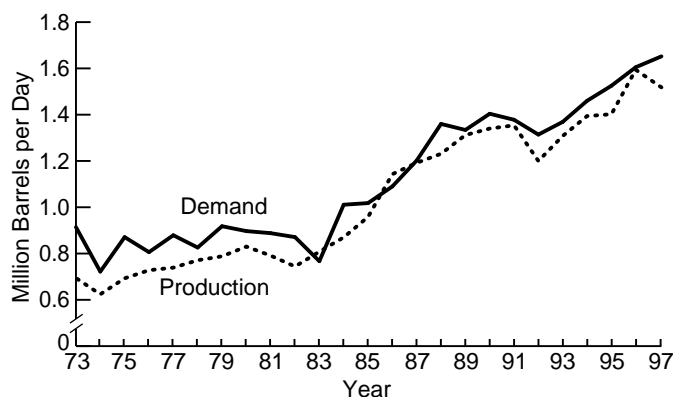
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

At 1.7 million barrels per day, January kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** was just shy of the record all time high set in January of 1996. The increasing demand can be mostly attributed to the increases seen in airline passenger traffic and freight cargo the industry has been experiencing since 1993 and 1991, respectively.¹⁰ **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, close to the record January high set in 1996 (Figure H4). End-of-month **stocks** for kerosene-type jet fuel were at 36.9 million barrels, the lowest January level since 1993.

Imports of kerosene-type jet fuel climbed to 101 thousand barrels per day while **exports** fell to 30 thousand barrels per day.

Figure H4. Kerojet, Year-to-Year January Comparisons
1973-1997

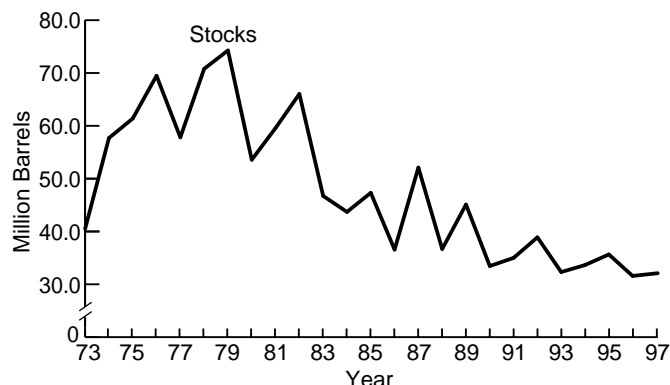


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Propane

Milder temperatures held the January draw on U.S. inventories of propane to 10.8 million barrels, within the normal range of recent years. **End-of-month stocks of propane stood at an estimated 32.1 million barrels**, slightly above their prior year level of 31.6 million barrels. United States inventories of propane remain within the lower limit of the average range for this time of year. Regionally, inventories declined in all of the major areas of the nation during January. During January stocks in the East Coast fell by 1.0 million barrels, while stocks in the Midwest declined by 3.5 million barrels during this same period. Gulf Coast stocks reported the largest regional decline during the month, falling by nearly 5.6 million barrels. Inventories remained within the normal range in the East Coast and Gulf Coast regions, **but in the Midwest inventories continued slightly below the normal range for this time of year.**

Figure H5. Propane Stocks Year-to-Year Comparisons, as of January 31
1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

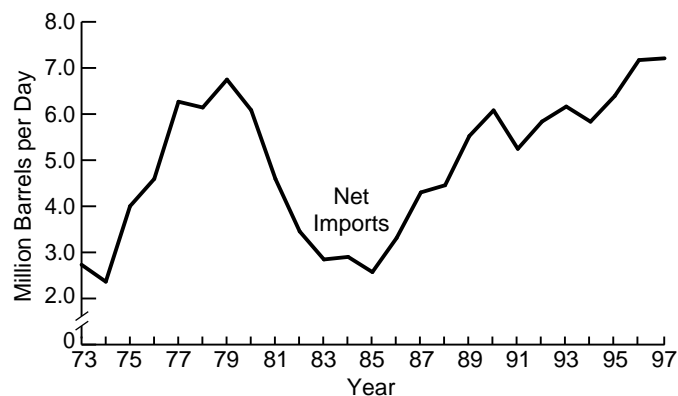
Crude oil **production** during January averaged 6.5 million barrels per day, almost unchanged from last January's level. Alaskan crude oil field production averaged 1.4 million barrels per day. **Imports of crude oil climbed to a record January high of 7.4 million barrels per day**, nearly a 3 percent increase from the prior high of a year earlier. **Net imports reached a record January level of 7.2 million barrels per day** (Figure H6), as dependence on foreign crude oil continues to grow.¹¹ **Exports** of crude oil averaged 238 thousand barrels per day, their highest January level since 1982.

End-of-month stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) fell to 298 million barrels, the **lowest level for this time of year since 1977**. Crude oil stocks (including the

¹⁰“Aircraft sales expected to soar during 1997”, *Air Commerce, The Journal of Commerce Magazine Supplement on Air Cargo*, December 30, 1996, p. 28.

¹¹“Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil”, *Monthly Energy Review* August 1995, p. i-iii.

**Figure H6. Net Crude Imports, Year-to-Year
January Comparisons
1973-1997**



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

¹²“Bull Market for U.S. Crude Oil Could Run Through First Quarter”, *Bloomberg Oil Buyers’ Guide Review of ‘96*, p. 7.

¹³“Maintenance Season Could Rattle US Gasoline Markets”, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, p. 3 & 4.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve) fell to 862 million barrels, the lowest January level in nearly 10 years. As refiners continue to practice just-in-time inventory strategies, the U.S. continues to increase its reliance on short haul crude oils from North and South America. **Crude imports from Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela continue to increase their U.S. market share.**¹²

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 13.7 million barrels per day, slightly less than last January’s level. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 90.8 percent.

Refinery maintenance and upgrades, to meet the more stringent reformulated motor gasoline specifications which will go into effect in 1998, are expected to bring down 550 thousand barrels per day of distillation capacity and roughly 850 thousand barrels per day in upgrading units during February.¹³

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^g 70	17,237	^g 1,647
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	—
1995 January	8,764	6,682	1,787	-219	-84	17,219	1,643
February	8,935	6,794	1,780	-49	-1,225	18,279	1,608
March	8,619	6,600	1,776	336	-552	17,484	1,601
April	8,720	6,604	1,794	-101	114	17,142	1,601
May	8,729	6,629	1,790	-132	464	17,293	1,612
June	8,607	6,579	1,740	-148	57	18,131	1,609
July	8,500	6,449	1,751	-397	897	17,147	1,624
August	8,498	6,447	1,730	-253	-73	18,044	1,614
September	8,467	6,416	1,757	-64	243	18,026	1,620
October	8,501	6,421	1,757	168	-589	17,651	1,607
November	8,662	6,585	1,797	263	-352	17,979	1,604
December	8,533	6,530	1,691	-505	-822	18,366	1,563
Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	—
1996 January	E 8,561	E 6,495	1,718	51	-629	18,212	1,543
February	E 8,522	E 6,550	1,675	-64	-1,433	18,498	1,500
March	E 8,647	E 6,516	1,810	-141	-440	18,180	1,482
April	E 8,621	E 6,479	1,836	24	618	17,837	1,501
May	E 8,553	E 6,443	1,810	36	550	17,857	1,519
June	E 8,593	E 6,502	1,836	272	600	18,049	1,546
July	E 8,532	E 6,383	1,834	-200	337	18,143	1,550
August	E 8,565	E 6,389	1,867	9	-87	18,513	1,547
September	E 8,649	E 6,503	1,878	-495	705	17,605	1,554
October	E 8,693	E 6,490	1,908	183	-636	19,103	1,540
November	E 8,739	E 6,465	1,915	-439	-92	18,496	1,524
December	RE 8,675	RE 6,448	R 1,876	R -645	R 188	R 18,300	R 1,510
Average	RE 8,613	RE 6,471	1,831	R -117	R -24	R 18,234	—
1997 January*	E 8,716	PE 6,495	E 1,911	E 253	E -380	E 18,187	E 1,491

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^e Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 January	9,272	7,260	2,013	1,070	89	981	8,202
February	8,287	6,553	1,734	1,048	92	956	7,240
March	8,967	7,136	1,831	867	94	773	8,101
April	9,357	7,316	2,042	976	148	828	8,381
May	9,914	8,029	1,885	891	37	854	9,023
June	9,920	7,958	1,962	895	130	766	9,025
July	9,752	7,771	1,982	945	139	806	8,808
August	9,866	8,020	1,846	896	44	852	8,970
September	9,078	7,333	1,745	1,104	147	957	7,974
October	9,747	7,683	2,064	1,045	134	911	8,702
November	9,143	7,344	1,800	1,024	172	852	8,119
December	R 9,412	R 7,322	R 2,091	R 1,013	R 96	R 917	R 8,400
Average	R 9,399	R 7,482	R 1,917	R 981	R 110	R 871	R 8,419
1997 January*	E 9,438	E 7,447	E 1,991	E 1,121	E 238	E 883	E 8,317

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

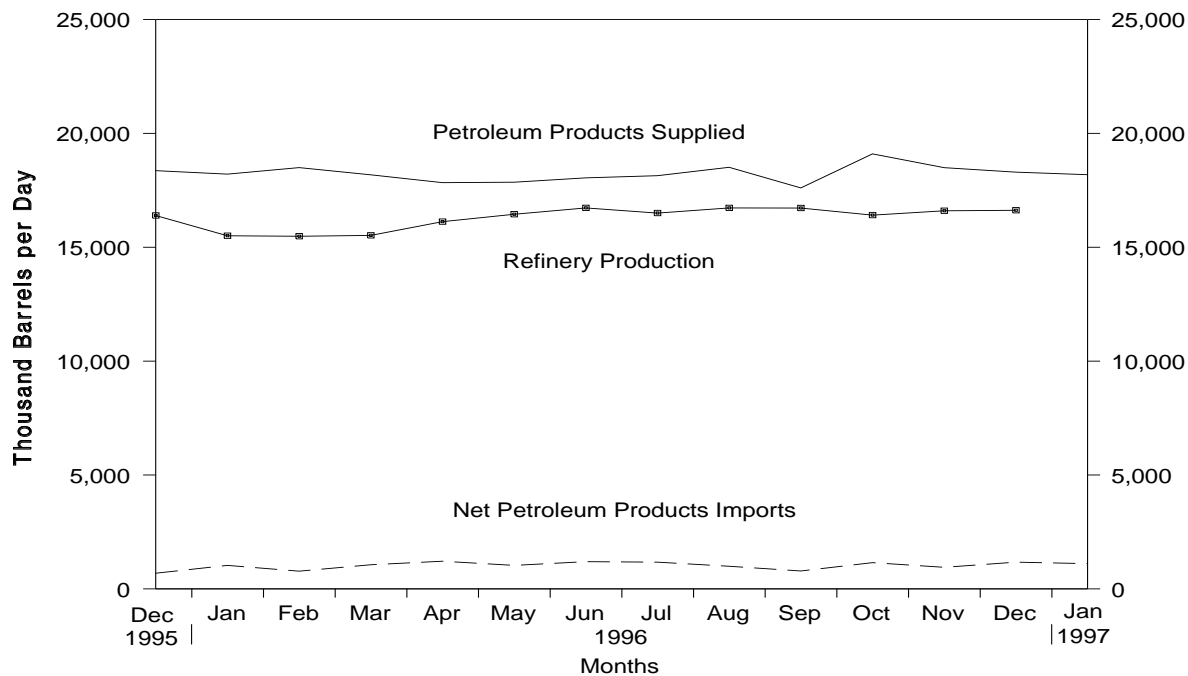
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

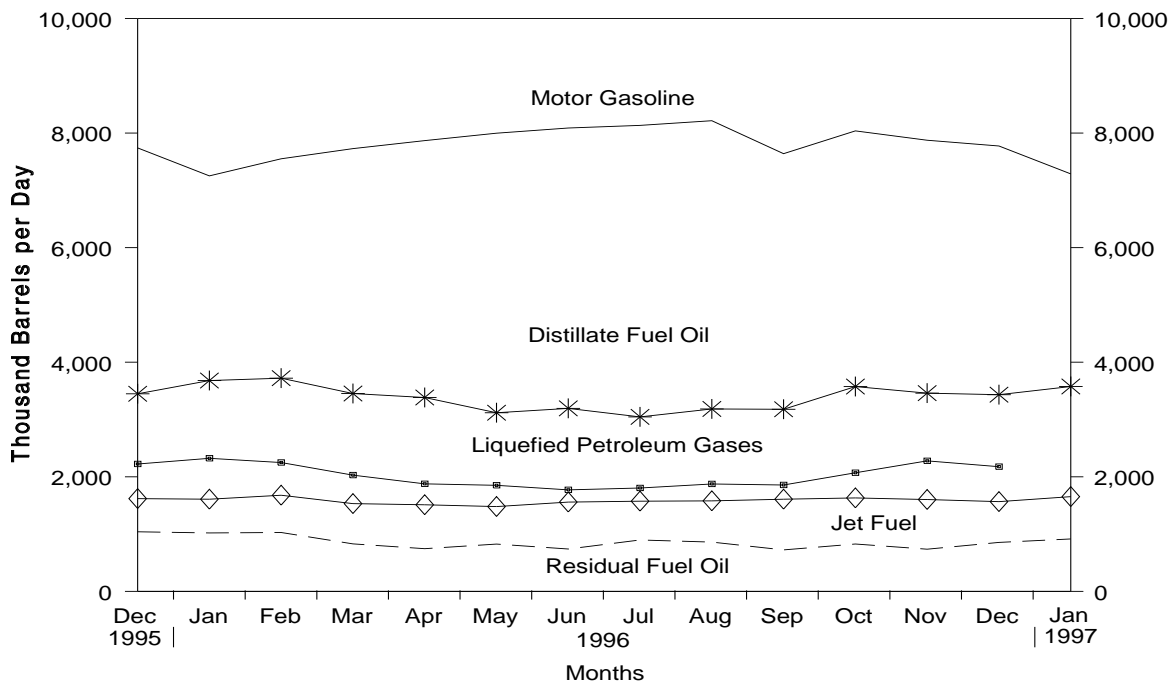
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, December 1995 - Present



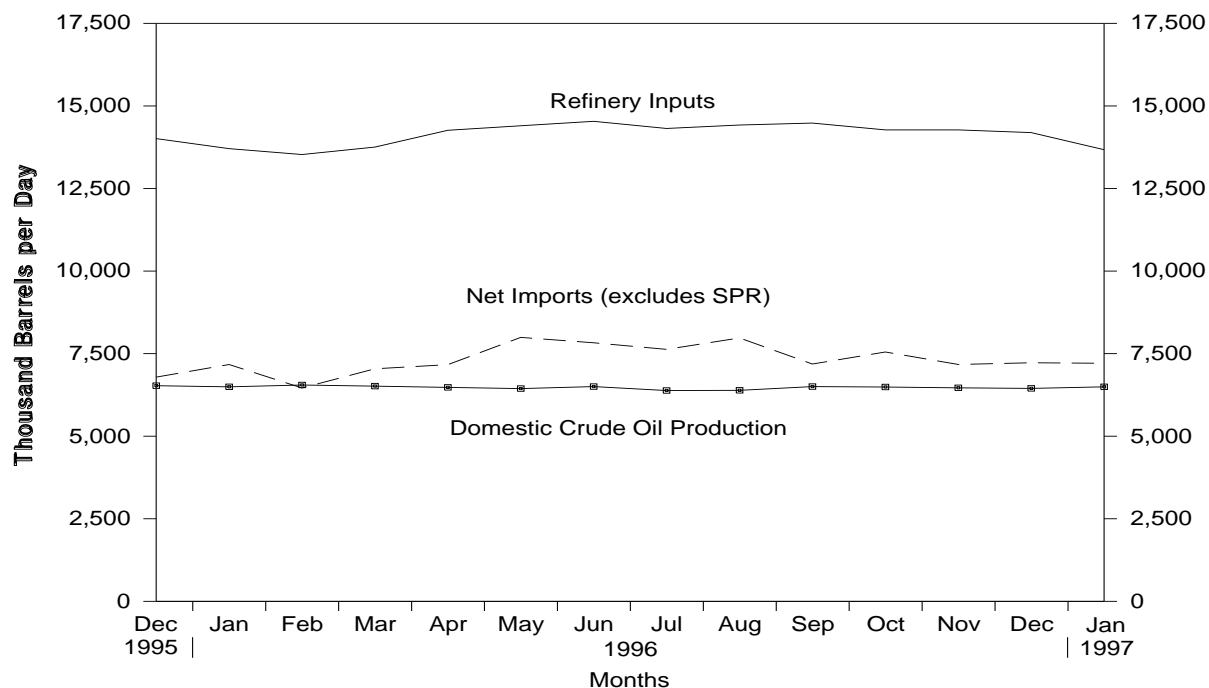
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, December 1995 - Present



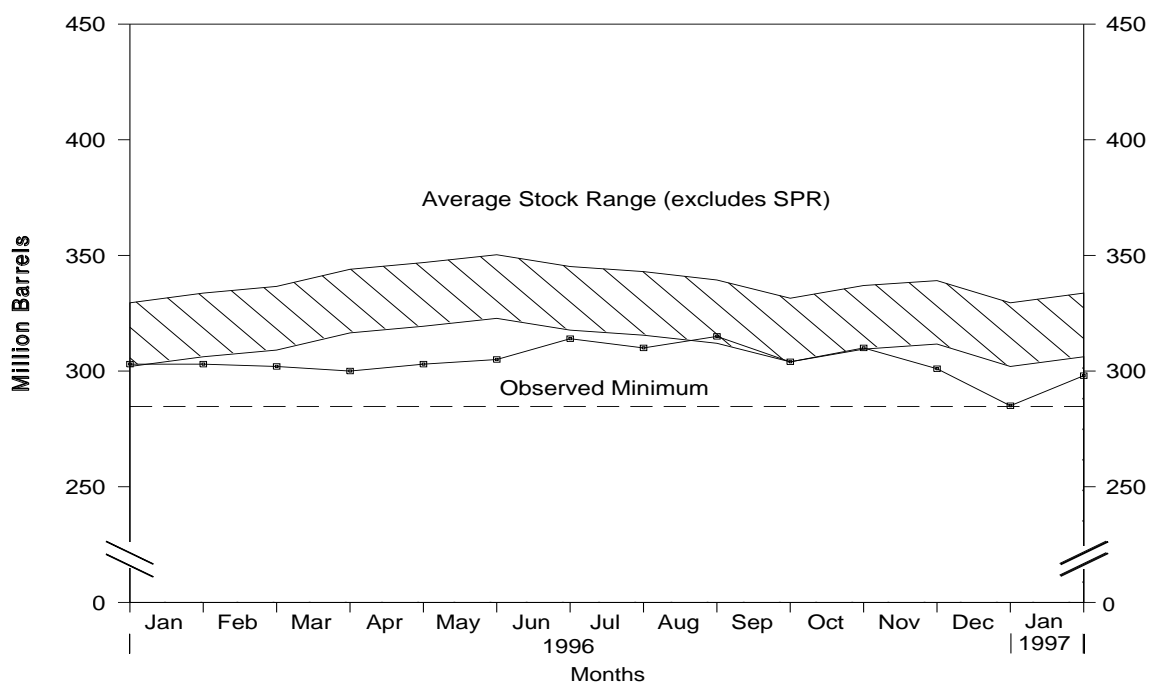
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ December 1995 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 284.7 million barrels, occurring in December 1996.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	January	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)
	February	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0
	March	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)
	April	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0
	May	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0
	June	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0
	July	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0
	August	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)
	September	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0
	October	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)
	November	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0
	December	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0
	Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	January	E 6,495	E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
	February	E 6,550	E 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0
	March	E 6,516	E 1,454	7,136	0	7,136	63	0
	April	E 6,479	E 1,367	7,316	0	7,316	647	(s)
	May	E 6,443	E 1,341	8,029	0	8,029	9	0
	June	E 6,502	E 1,419	7,958	0	7,958	483	0
	July	E 6,383	E 1,317	7,771	0	7,771	109	(s)
	August	E 6,389	E 1,327	8,020	0	8,020	73	0
	September	E 6,503	E 1,401	7,333	0	7,333	304	0
	October	E 6,490	E 1,404	7,683	0	7,683	425	0
	November	E 6,465	E 1,403	7,344	0	7,344	205	0
	December	RE 6,448	RE 1,392	R 7,322	0	R 7,322	R -119	0
	Average	PE 6,471	PE 1,396	R 7,482	0	R 7,482	R 227	(s)
1997	January*	E 6,495	E 1,367	E 7,447	E 0	E 7,447	E 229	E 0

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	—	—	—
1995 January	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
February	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
March	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
April	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
May	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
June	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
July	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
August	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
September	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
October	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
November	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
December	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	—	—	—
1996 January	(s)	52	13,708	89	11	895	592	303
February	(s)	-63	13,529	92	8	893	592	302
March	-80	-61	13,755	94	7	889	589	300
April	-88	112	14,263	148	6	889	586	303
May	-22	58	14,401	37	7	891	586	305
June	-45	317	14,535	130	6	899	584	314
July	-50	-150	14,319	139	5	893	583	310
August	-172	181	14,423	44	6	893	578	315
September	-130	-364	14,483	147	6	878	574	304
October	-1	185	14,276	134	5	884	574	310
November	-127	-312	14,276	172	5	870	570	301
December	^R -129	^R -516	^R 14,194	^R 96	6	^R 850	^R 566	^R 285
Average	^R -71	^R -47	^R 14,181	^R 110	6	—	—	—
1997 January*	^E -104	^E 356	^E 13,675	^E 238	^E 5	^E 862	^E 564	^E 298

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	153	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	April	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0
	May	333	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
	June	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
	July	312	0	0	0	266	266	0	0
	August	315	0	0	0	271	266	0	0
	September	186	0	0	0	236	236	0	0
	October	209	0	0	0	260	260	0	0
	November	214	3	0	0	228	228	0	0
	December	214	0	14	14	262	262	0	0
	Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,613	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	August	0	0	1,340	1,245	20	20	1,838	1,505
	September	0	0	1,474	1,357	29	0	1,941	1,559
	October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
	November	0	0	1,429	1,326	10	10	1,918	1,574
	December	0	0	1,378	1,263	0	0	1,745	1,478
	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	January	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	April	0	0	1,288	1,200	0	0	1,700	1,403
	May	0	0	1,518	1,414	0	0	2,080	1,643
	June	0	0	1,138	1,035	11	11	1,850	1,433
	July	0	0	1,548	1,371	4	4	2,130	1,642
	August	0	0	1,477	1,333	0	0	2,063	1,599
	September	0	0	1,355	1,255	0	0	1,777	1,491
	October	0	0	1,357	1,209	17	17	1,844	1,486
	November	0	0	1,290	1,201	0	0	1,731	1,432
	December	0	0	1,408	1,236	0	0	1,897	1,511
	Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,858	1,496

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	107	73	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	55	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	15	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	65	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	48	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	49	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	26	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	125	82	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	12	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	32	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	January	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,105	1,717	3,718	3,108
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,031	1,633	3,929	3,168
	March	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,236	1,913	4,220	3,595
	April	467	458	1,365	1,083	1,926	1,628	3,724	3,144
	May	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,148	1,804	3,801	3,281
	June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,271	1,956	4,106	3,476
	July	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,336	1,954	4,052	3,325
	August	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,054	1,719	3,892	3,225
	September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,600	2,195	4,541	3,753
	October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,189	1,876	3,942	3,340
	November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,260	1,851	4,178	3,424
	December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,182	1,767	3,927	3,245
	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	January	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,250	1,854	4,109	3,371
	February	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,145	1,836	3,689	3,120
	March	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,343	1,943	4,133	3,427
	April	518	497	1,727	1,288	2,303	1,842	4,003	3,245
	May	705	705	1,641	1,333	2,395	2,054	4,475	3,697
	June	711	697	1,635	1,236	2,418	1,999	4,268	3,432
	July	720	666	1,672	1,332	2,448	2,047	4,579	3,689
	August.....	793	785	1,729	1,431	2,575	2,265	4,638	3,865
	September	694	677	1,679	1,269	2,398	1,972	4,175	3,463
	October	521	488	1,769	1,448	2,415	2,019	4,258	3,504
	November	465	453	1,689	1,303	2,190	1,767	3,921	3,199
	December	320	298	1,665	1,355	2,066	1,686	3,963	3,197
	Average	614	592	1,657	1,305	2,330	1,941	4,188	3,437

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
	December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	January	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,466	1,094	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,392	1,007	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	9	0	1	0	1,295	975	53	53
	April	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,408	1,011	18	18
	May	403	379	22	22	0	0	7	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
	June	356	356	56	47	1	0	10	0	1,391	1,091	37	37
	July	292	292	11	0	0	0	20	0	1,392	1,093	78	78
	August	480	456	43	43	0	0	32	0	1,387	1,040	73	73
	September	391	391	47	27	0	0	13	0	1,276	1,000	64	64
	October	502	485	79	65	0	0	1	0	1,400	1,059	36	36
	November	353	353	35	25	0	0	1	0	1,524	1,151	104	104
	December	420	405	39	21	0	0	3	0	1,675	1,232	78	78
	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	8	0	1,415	1,068	57	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	—	—	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	—	—	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	January	182	149	128	128	—	—	8	0	11	11	971	945
	February	184	131	96	96	—	—	35	0	19	15	967	926
	March	188	167	37	37	—	—	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014
	April	241	197	52	52	—	—	13	0	3	0	987	963
	May	105	75	85	85	—	—	19	0	0	0	975	934
	June	112	101	72	72	—	—	12	0	10	10	1,040	974
	July	127	127	144	144	—	—	35	0	36	36	926	889
	August	181	181	115	115	—	—	52	0	13	7	894	852
	September	144	144	63	63	—	—	34	0	9	0	1,043	963
	October	215	215	110	110	—	—	21	0	0	0	940	881
	November	134	134	97	97	—	—	17	0	0	0	1,037	981
	December	124	124	96	96	—	—	9	0	6	0	963	944
	Average	161	146	91	91	—	—	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	January	223	214	130	130	193	193	4	0	21	21	925	892
	February	139	129	107	107	186	186	1	0	0	0	922	890
	March	239	221	104	104	159	159	8	0	0	0	1,006	961
	April	175	175	146	146	163	163	13	0	7	0	993	963
	May	171	153	116	116	206	206	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063
	June	225	202	137	137	357	357	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076
	July	223	223	87	87	311	311	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166
	August	330	311	116	104	246	246	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172
	September	252	236	61	61	216	216	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238
	October	199	190	12	12	270	270	11	0	13	5	894	854
	November	240	229	102	102	271	271	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060
	December	200	190	51	51	171	171	3	0	17	11	996	978
	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	January	186	183	106	101	171	171	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February	149	139	81	81	191	191	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062
	March	262	250	110	105	154	154	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165
	April	280	280	158	143	212	212	(s)	0	0	0	1,303	1,273
	May	263	249	100	95	154	154	0	0	47	40	1,288	1,222
	June	256	247	138	133	218	218	16	0	19	11	1,339	1,274
	July	204	198	113	96	191	191	9	0	0	0	1,207	1,186
	August	221	217	83	71	156	156	8	0	5	0	1,157	1,142
	September	213	213	48	48	84	84	15	0	0	0	1,351	1,306
	October	265	252	66	60	209	209	4	0	31	0	1,213	1,189
	November	267	267	111	111	253	253	3	0	7	0	1,138	1,110
	December	228	200	89	72	184	184	8	0	0	0	1,346	1,301
	Average	233	225	100	93	181	181	7	0	11	6	1,240	1,207

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	30	(s)	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)
1982	Average	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983	Average	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984	Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985	Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	January	37	0	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0
	February	43	0	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0
	March	43	0	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0
	April	24	0	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0
	May	79	0	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0
	June	38	0	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0
	July	35	0	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0
	August	33	0	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0
	September	34	0	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0
	October	18	0	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0
	November	1	0	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0
	December	4	0	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0
	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	January	0	0	60	0	195	158	6	0	0	0	7	0
	February	17	0	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0
	March	21	0	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0
	April	3	0	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7
	May	24	0	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0
	June	37	0	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0
	July	9	0	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0
	August	21	0	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	21	0
	September	0	0	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	27	0
	October	31	0	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0
	November	20	0	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0
	December	0	0	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5
	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	January	16	0	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0
	February	38	0	93	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0
	March	35	0	25	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0
	April	20	0	40	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0
	May	9	0	37	0	380	364	22	0	63	63	21	0
	June	26	0	52	0	434	408	25	0	14	14	12	0
	July	7	0	45	0	375	359	25	0	42	33	47	10
	August	14	0	53	0	371	362	33	0	32	32	21	0
	September	13	0	56	0	274	254	22	0	39	37	21	0
	October	24	0	97	0	389	359	14	0	42	33	34	0
	November	18	0	79	0	249	220	20	0	0	0	33	0
	December	24	0	98	0	187	166	18	0	26	0	13	0
	Average	20	0	60	0	313	293	20	0	24	18	29	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	133	102	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	90	60	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	92	80	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	68	54	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	76	56	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	68	58	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	106	79	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	69	55	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	85	55	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	64	56	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	79	65	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	59	55	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	74	74	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	91	91	240	213	283	0	209	131	4,297	3,397	8,015	6,505
	February	58	58	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,416	3,378	8,345	6,546
	March	70	70	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,787	3,797	9,006	7,391
	April	55	55	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,741	3,894	8,465	7,038
	May	61	53	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,907	4,044	8,709	7,325
	June	78	74	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,453	4,451	9,558	7,927
	July	73	54	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,812	3,940	8,863	7,265
	August	74	53	288	249	264	0	343	261	5,168	4,212	9,061	7,437
	September	73	55	427	386	223	0	312	180	5,194	4,254	9,736	8,007
	October	86	70	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,635	3,735	8,577	7,075
	November	61	53	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,896	3,878	9,074	7,302
	December	53	53	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,684	3,671	8,612	6,916
	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	January	92	71	354	238	390	0	391	188	5,163	3,889	9,272	7,260
	February	56	56	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,598	3,433	8,287	6,553
	March	58	52	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,834	3,709	8,967	7,136
	April	87	55	479	347	359	0	296	121	5,354	4,070	9,357	7,316
	May	90	71	413	316	298	0	429	282	5,439	4,332	9,914	8,029
	June	86	54	312	234	292	0	561	402	5,653	4,526	9,920	7,958
	July	70	58	244	195	344	0	456	292	5,174	4,082	9,752	7,771
	August	77	59	232	177	279	0	473	328	5,228	4,155	9,866	8,020
	September	51	37	154	90	268	0	502	318	4,903	3,871	9,078	7,333
	October	65	55	228	136	325	0	464	240	5,489	4,179	9,747	7,683
	November	85	75	195	160	253	0	494	318	5,222	4,145	9,143	7,344
	December	58	54	243	167	294	0	417	245	5,449	4,124	9,412	7,322
	Average	73	58	298	216	313	0	423	255	5,211	4,045	9,399	7,482

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^f Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

^g A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

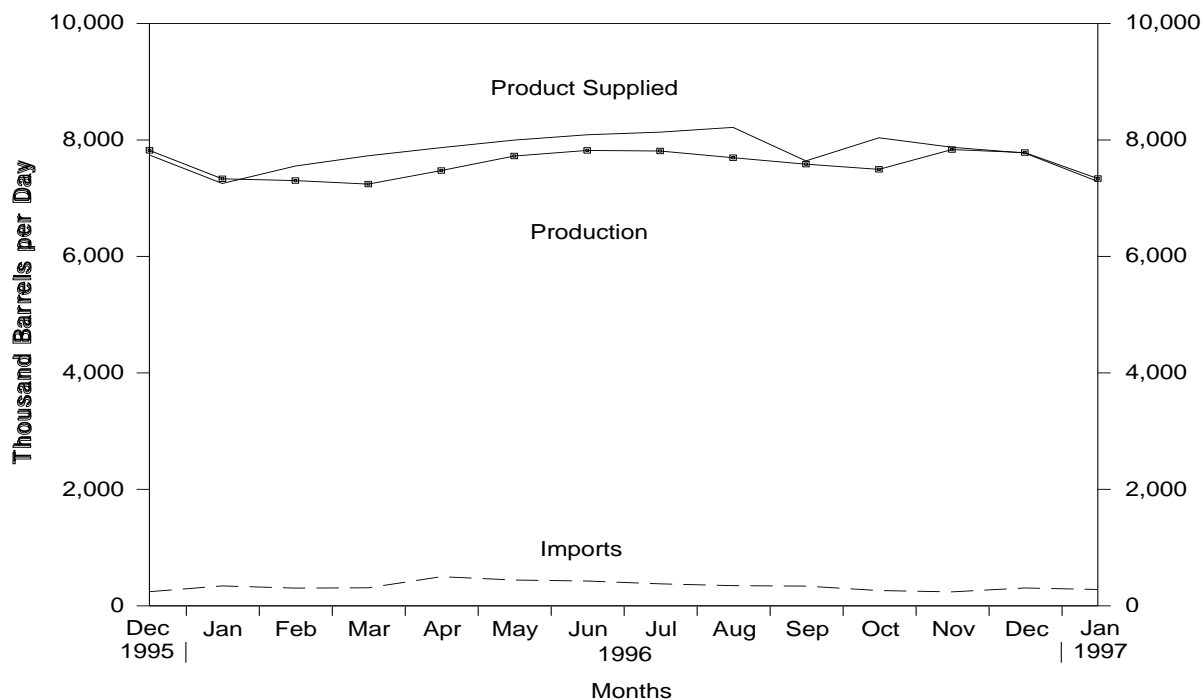
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

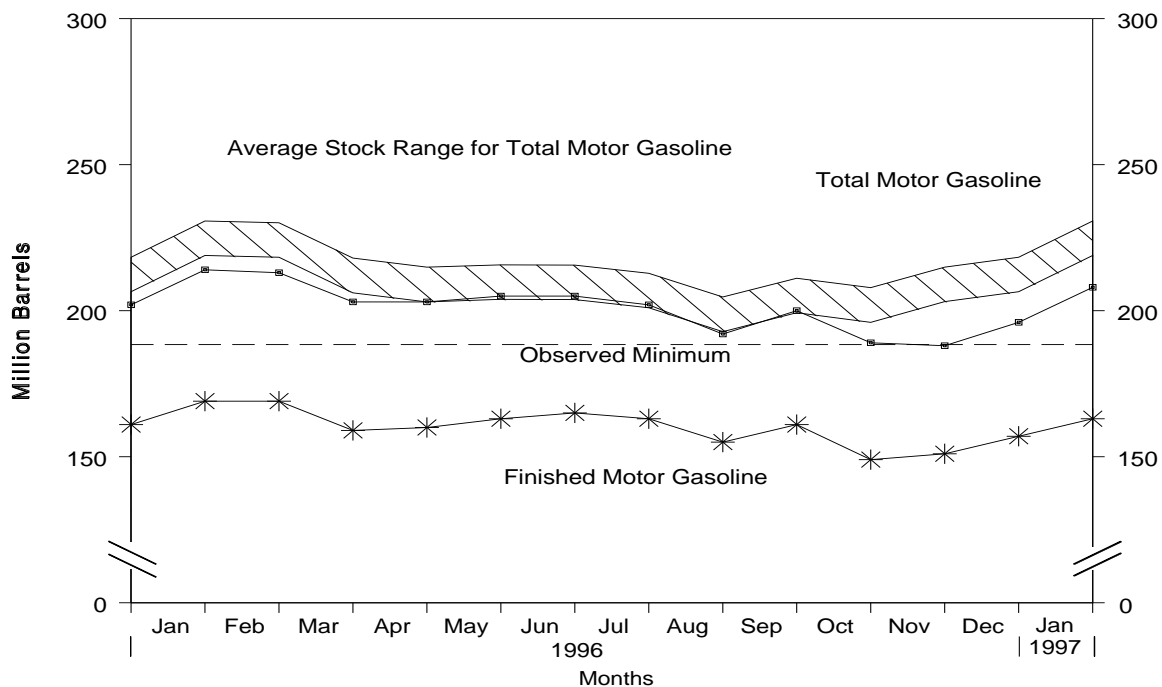
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 188.4 million barrels, occurring in November 1996.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	—
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	—	—	—
1995	January	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
	February	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
	March	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
	April	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
	May	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
	June	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
	July	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
	August	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
	September	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
	October	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
	November	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
	December	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	—	—	—
1996	January	7,333	343	260	163	7,254	214	169	12
	February	7,303	305	-16	72	7,552	213	169	12
	March	7,242	310	-304	128	7,729	203	159	13
	April	7,475	501	30	77	7,869	203	160	13
	May	7,724	444	90	81	7,998	205	163	12
	June	7,820	426	62	95	8,089	205	165	11
	July	7,811	378	-68	123	8,135	202	163	11
	August	7,696	346	-256	82	8,216	192	155	12
	September	7,585	339	216	68	7,641	200	161	11
	October	7,496	262	-393	113	8,038	189	149	11
	November	7,835	240	71	128	7,875	188	151	12
	December	^R 7,784	^R 307	^R 199	^R 117	^R 7,775	196	157	13
	Average	^R 7,593	^R 350	^R -10	104	^R 7,849	—	—	—
1997	January*	^E 7,337	^E 281	^E 202	^E 128	^E 7,288	^E 208	^E 163	NA

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

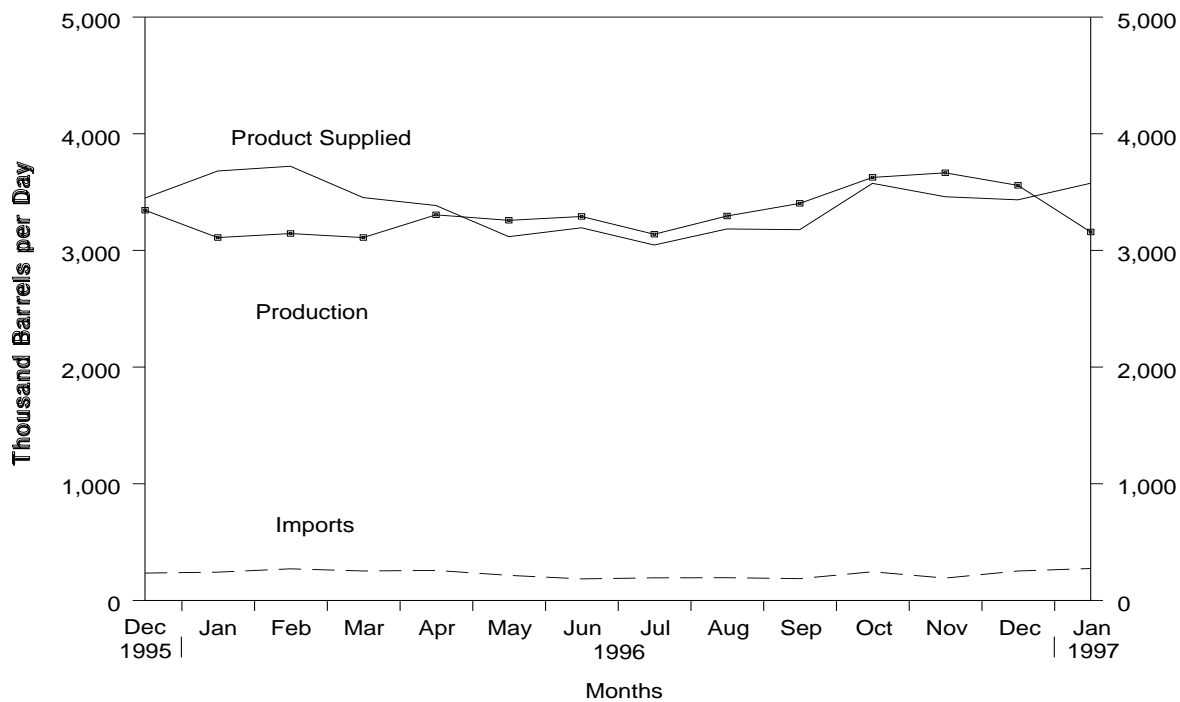
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

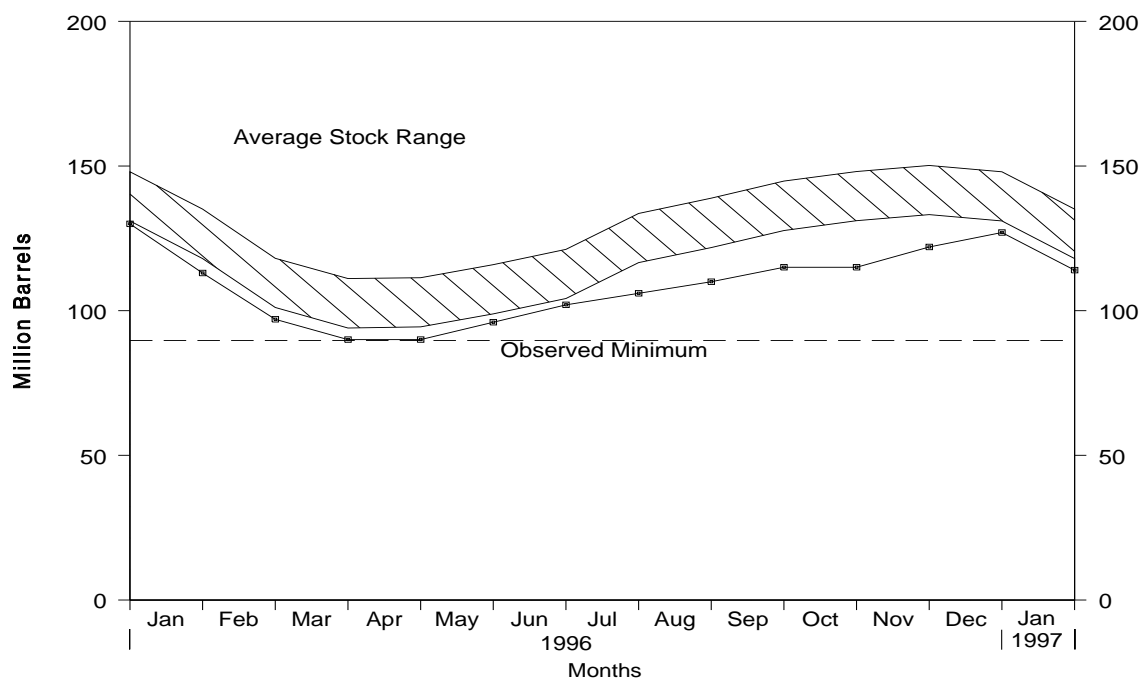
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	—	—
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	—	—
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	—	—
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	—	—
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	—	—
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	—	—
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	—	—
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
	February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
	March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
	April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
	May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
	June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
	July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
	August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
	September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
	October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
	November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
	December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	—	—	—
1995	January	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
	February	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
	March	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
	April	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
	May	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
	June	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
	July	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
	August	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
	September	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
	October	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
	November	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
	December	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
	Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	—	—	—
1996	January	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	58	55
	February	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	53	44
	March	3,110	253	-229	139	3,453	90	49	40
	April	3,305	258	12	166	3,385	90	52	38
	May	3,258	215	178	176	3,118	96	57	38
	June	3,291	185	201	81	3,194	102	60	41
	July	3,139	194	153	134	3,046	106	62	45
	August	3,295	195	124	182	3,184	110	62	49
	September	3,403	187	156	256	3,178	115	63	51
	October	3,626	246	-3	300	3,575	115	60	55
	November	3,665	192	226	171	3,460	122	65	57
	December	R 3,558	R 253	R 170	R 206	R 3,434	R 127	R 69	R 58
	Average	3,325	R 224	R -9	R 190	R 3,368	—	—	—
1997	January*	E 3,158	E 274	E -379	E 236	E 3,576	E 114	E 61	E 52

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

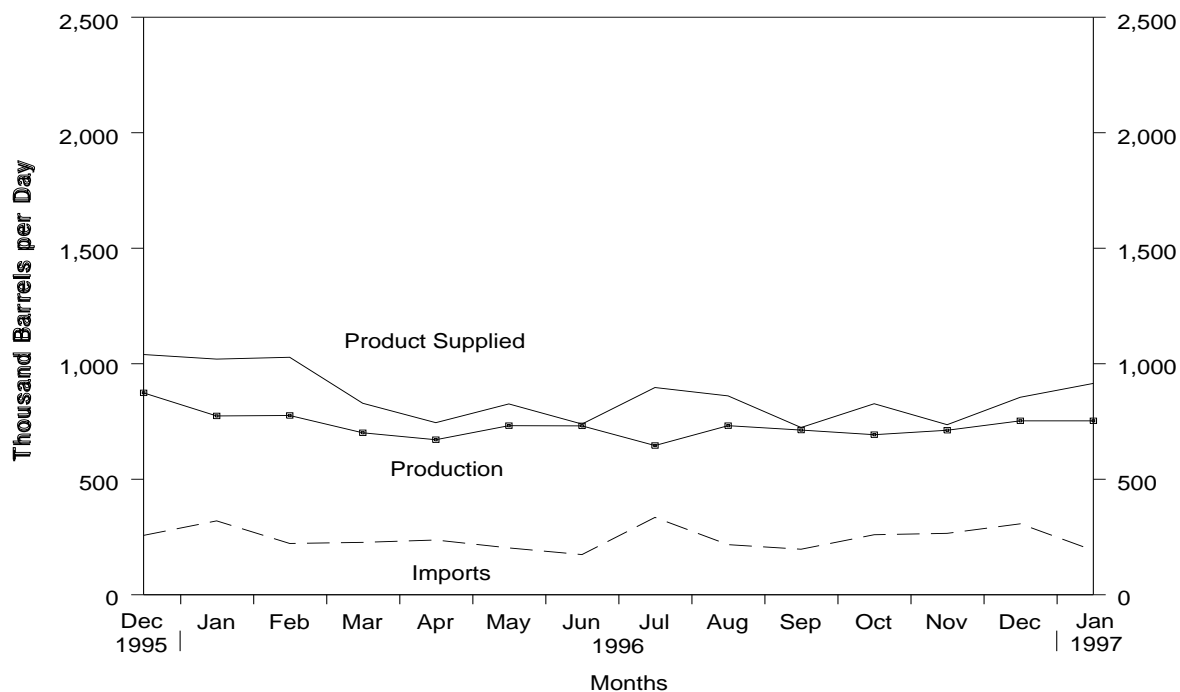
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

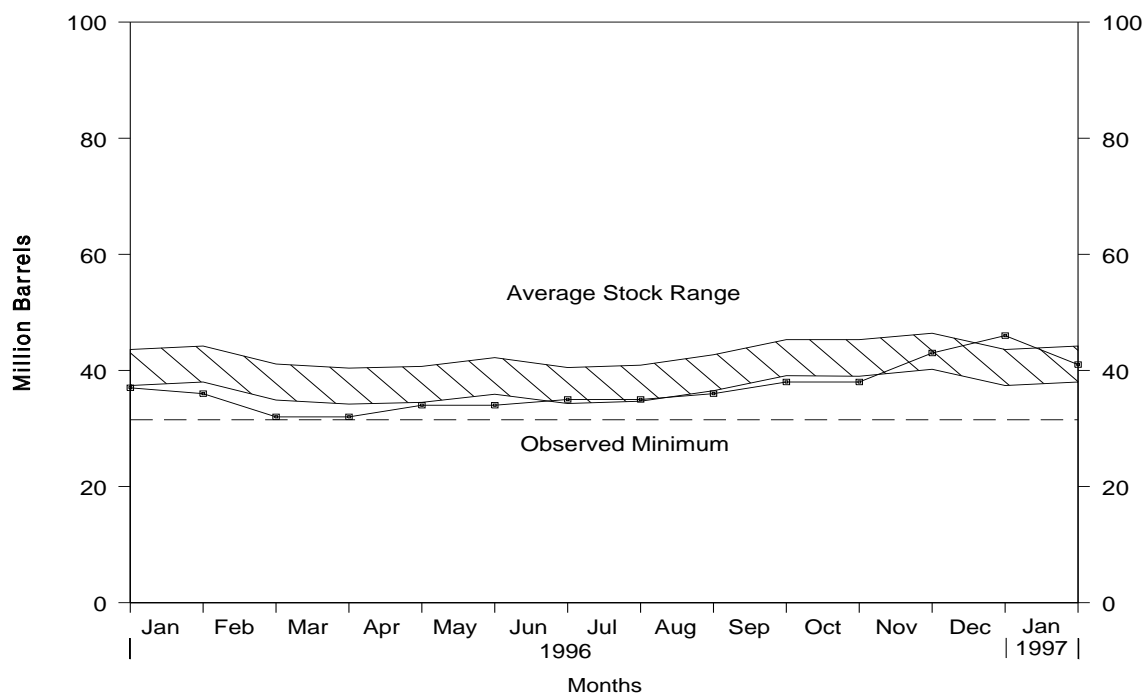
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	^d -32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	—
1995	January	903	204	56	203	848	44
	February	776	225	-246	208	1,040	37
	March	778	209	35	154	798	38
	April	789	128	-22	129	810	37
	May	748	177	48	115	762	39
	June	746	184	-87	120	896	36
	July	797	149	27	164	755	37
	August	801	177	36	122	820	38
	September	811	220	58	124	848	40
	October	724	131	-55	84	825	38
	November	705	182	-17	111	793	37
	December	874	257	-8	98	1,040	37
	Average	788	187	-13	136	852	—
1996	January	774	320	-34	108	1,020	36
	February	776	222	-144	114	1,028	32
	March	701	227	5	95	829	32
	April	671	237	66	96	745	34
	May	732	203	20	89	826	34
	June	731	174	22	144	739	35
	July	646	335	-5	88	897	35
	August	732	217	32	56	861	36
	September	713	197	61	125	724	38
	October	693	260	22	104	827	38
	November	712	266	142	101	736	43
	December	R 753	R 307	R 103	R 102	R 855	R 46
	Average	R 719	R 247	R 24	R 102	R 841	—
1997	January*	E 753	E 192	E -73	E 102	E 915	E 41

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

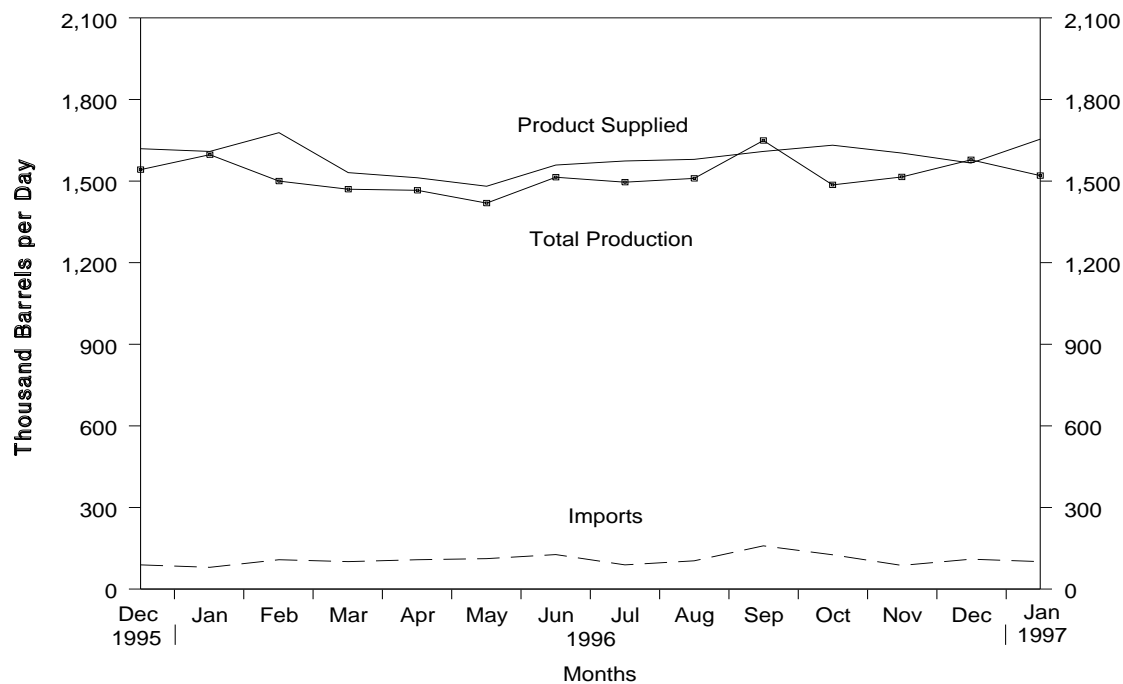
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

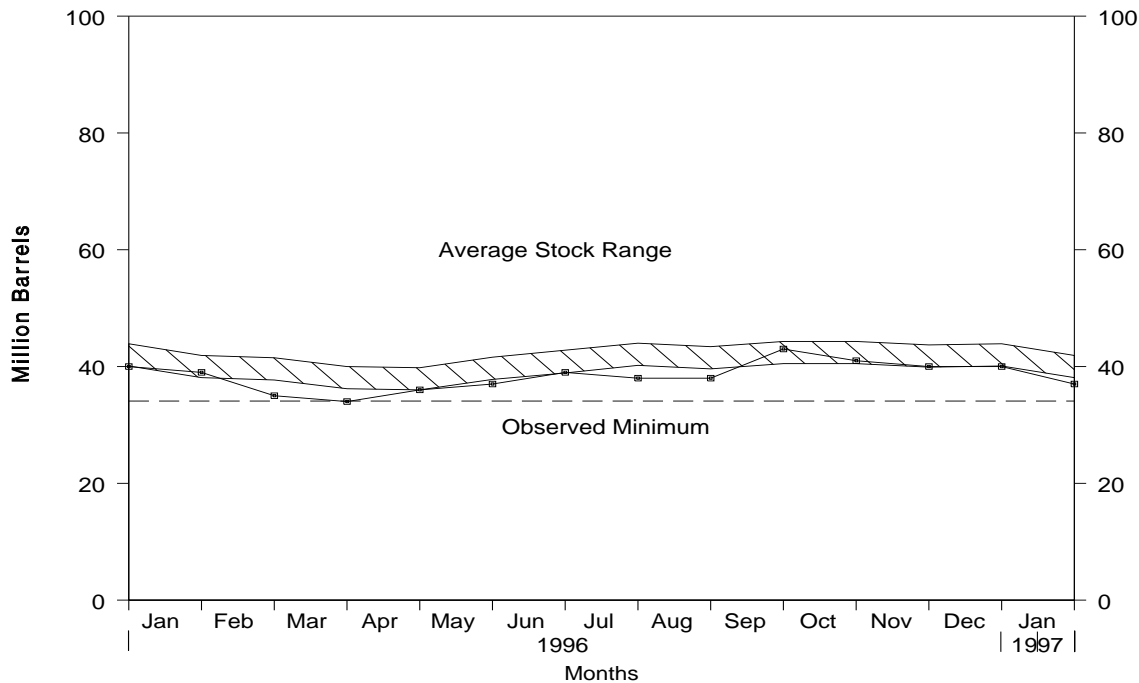
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type	
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	—
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-84	33	1,542	1,525	44
	February	1,375	1,366	123	-43	21	1,520	1,514	43
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-115	17	1,478	1,464	39
	April	1,326	1,317	82	-12	5	1,414	1,402	39
	May	1,367	1,354	104	-35	18	1,487	1,478	38
	June	1,412	1,398	99	67	11	1,433	1,393	40
	July	1,458	1,444	97	23	27	1,505	1,469	41
	August	1,427	1,418	82	-23	21	1,511	1,505	40
	September	1,465	1,459	155	44	20	1,557	1,500	41
	October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40
	November	1,496	1,493	164	64	13	1,584	1,578	42
	December	1,542	1,538	89	-51	63	1,619	1,618	40
	Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	—
1996	January	1,597	1,594	80	-43	111	1,609	1,605	39
	February	1,500	1,496	108	-137	67	1,678	1,659	35
	March	1,470	1,468	101	-19	59	1,531	1,534	34
	April	1,466	1,464	108	50	11	1,512	1,505	36
	May	1,419	1,418	112	37	13	1,481	1,455	37
	June	1,514	1,512	127	70	11	1,559	1,557	39
	July	1,496	1,493	89	-16	27	1,574	1,567	38
	August	1,510	1,508	104	1	34	1,580	1,580	38
	September	1,649	1,647	159	148	51	1,609	1,607	43
	October	1,486	1,485	126	-54	35	1,632	1,637	41
	November	1,515	1,514	87	-47	45	1,603	1,602	40
	December	^R 1,578	^R 1,577	^R 110	^R 7	^R 115	^R 1,566	^R 1,570	^R 40
	Average	^R 1,516	^R 1,514	109	^R (s)	^R 48	^R 1,577	^R 1,573	—
1997	January*	^E 1,520	^E 1,518	^E 101	^E -64	^E 30	^E 1,654	^E 1,652	^E 37

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

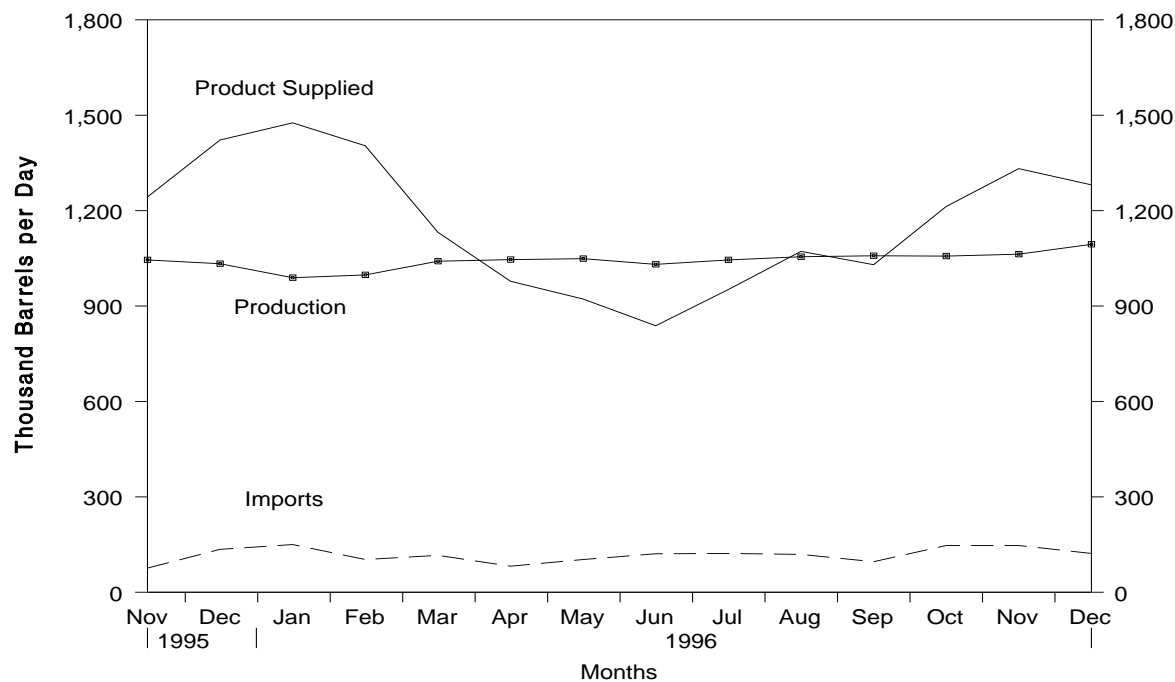
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

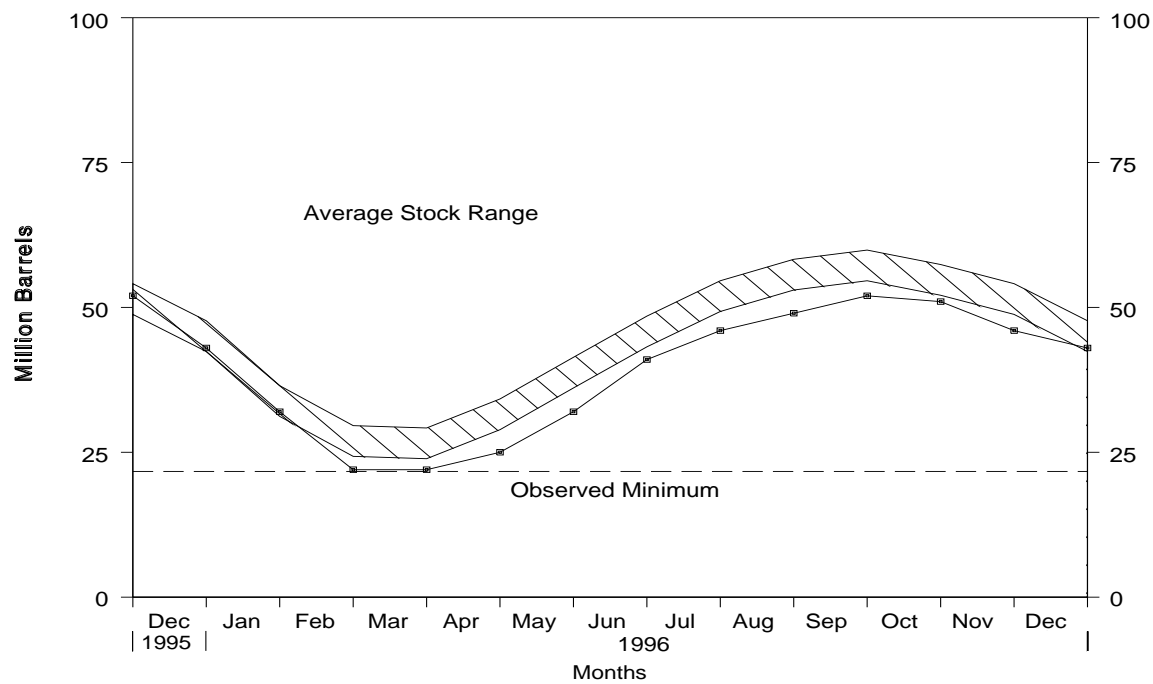
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, November 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, November 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	—
1995	January	1,007	108	-349	0	55	1,409	36
	February	985	94	-362	0	100	1,341	26
	March	1,017	90	14	0	39	1,055	26
	April	1,040	107	157	0	31	958	31
	May	1,046	73	209	0	29	882	37
	June	1,042	114	188	0	27	941	43
	July	1,011	75	236	0	27	823	50
	August	1,008	107	187	0	24	905	56
	September	1,022	146	45	0	25	1,098	57
	October	999	98	-22	0	30	1,090	57
	November	1,045	76	-160	0	37	1,243	52
	December	1,033	135	-285	0	31	1,422	43
	Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	—
1996	January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476	32
	February	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404	22
	March	1,041	116	(s)	0	25	1,132	22
	April	1,046	82	118	0	31	978	25
	May	1,049	103	210	0	21	922	32
	June	1,031	121	294	0	21	838	41
	July	1,045	122	185	0	29	952	46
	August	1,055	119	78	0	24	1,072	49
	September	1,058	96	103	0	21	1,030	52
	October	1,057	147	-39	0	29	1,213	51
	November	1,063	147	-156	0	34	1,332	46
	December	1,094	122	-97	0	31	1,281	43
	Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,135	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

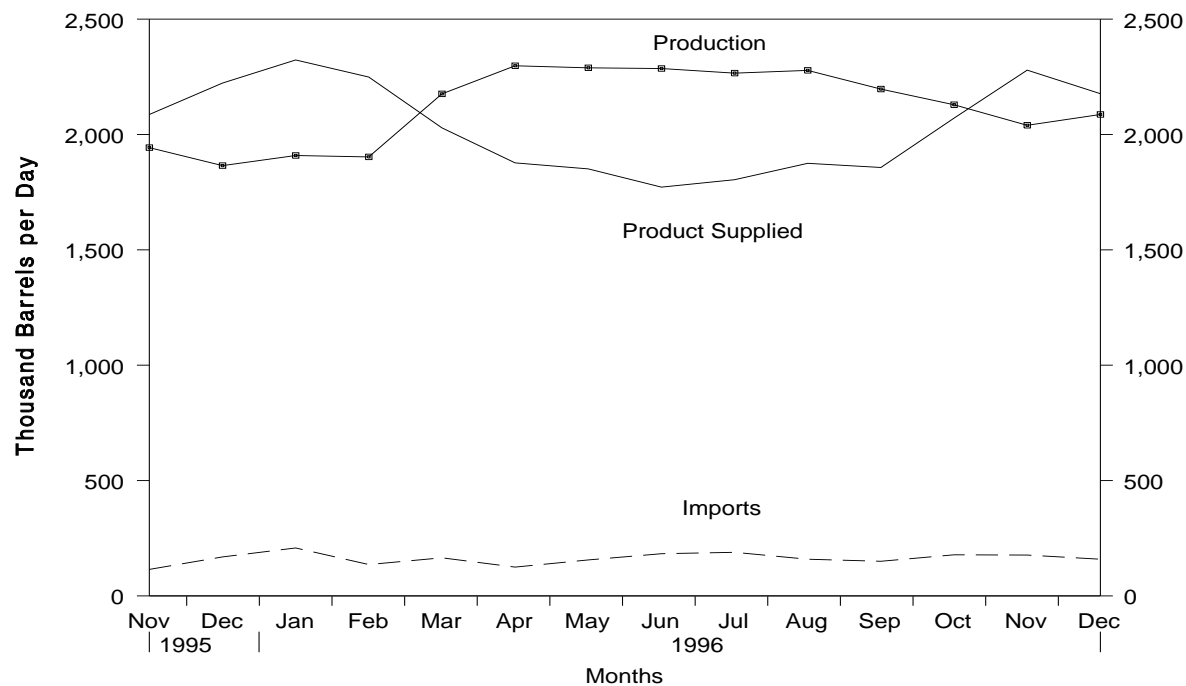
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

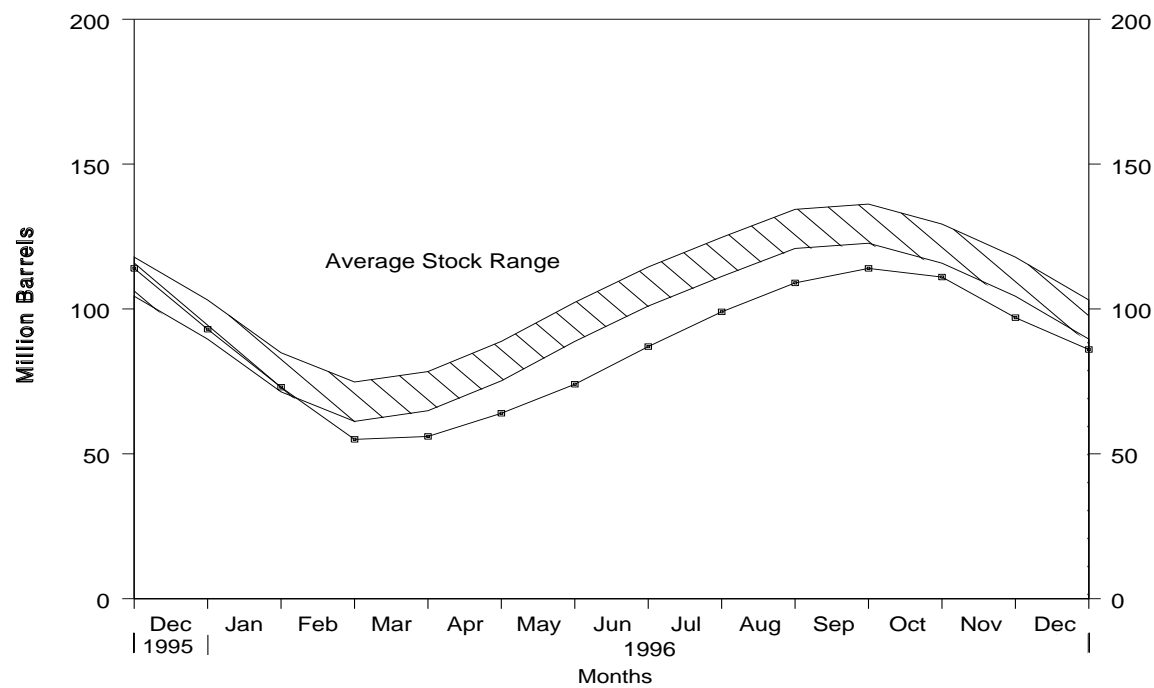
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, November 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, November 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
	February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
	March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
	April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
	May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
	June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
	July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
	August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
	September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
	October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
	November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
	December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	—
1995	January	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225	83
	February	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138	70
	March	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763	75
	April	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841	85
	May	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709	97
	June	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705	111
	July	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581	126
	August	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730	136
	September	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890	137
	October	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921	129
	November	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087	114
	December	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223	93
	Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	—
1996	January	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323	73
	February	1,903	136	-589	318	60	2,249	55
	March	2,176	165	29	246	38	2,029	56
	April	2,298	125	264	226	56	1,877	64
	May	2,289	156	312	215	67	1,851	74
	June	2,286	183	450	211	36	1,772	87
	July	2,266	189	377	201	72	1,804	99
	August	2,278	159	311	202	50	1,875	109
	September	2,197	150	183	260	47	1,857	114
	October	2,129	178	-108	308	37	2,071	111
	November	2,040	177	-473	370	41	2,279	97
	December	2,087	159	-343	356	56	2,177	86
	Average	2,156	165	-20	277	51	2,013	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	January	2,712	838	^c 511	585	256	2,198	222
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	—
1995	January	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
	February	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
	March	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
	April	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
	May	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
	June	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
	July	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
	August	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
	September	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
	October	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
	November	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
	December	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
	Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	—
1996	January	2,848	819	403	615	335	2,314	219
	February	2,830	693	15	860	388	2,260	219
	March	2,955	775	80	733	315	2,603	222
	April	3,053	814	196	807	421	2,442	228
	May	3,136	755	-87	975	427	2,576	225
	June	3,178	868	-204	1,163	399	2,688	219
	July	3,291	796	-104	1,149	361	2,682	216
	August	3,393	825	-298	1,276	448	2,792	207
	September	3,320	713	-59	1,092	410	2,591	205
	October	3,182	992	-100	996	323	2,955	202
	November	3,110	838	-11	1,055	366	2,538	201
	December	3,091	955	52	1,186	321	2,488	203
	Average	3,117	821	-10	992	376	2,579	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through December 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (January 1997). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through January 1997). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through

7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" are the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982- 39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982-219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983- 55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983- 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983- 210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, December 1996

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 43,163	E 1,392	E 510,763	E 1,396
(2) Lower 48 States	E 156,727	E 5,056	E 1,857,771	E 5,076
(3) Total U.S.	E 199,890	E 6,448	E 2,368,534	E 6,471
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	226,968	7,322	2,738,387	7,482
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,985	96	40,198	110
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	223,983	7,225	2,698,189	7,372
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,998	129	25,824	71
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	16,004	516	17,070	47
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-182	-6	-2,369	-6
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	-3,677	-119	83,172	227
(12) Total Other Sources	16,143	521	123,697	338
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	440,015	14,194	5,190,420	14,181
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	60,316	1,946	689,773	1,885
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,518	49	15,673	43
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	58	2	592	2
(17) Total NGL Supply	61,893	1,997	706,037	1,929
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,895	93	-135	(s)
(19) Net Imports	18,651	602	186,310	509
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	8,733	282	93,907	257
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	27,497	887	305,181	834
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	182	6	2,367	6
(23) Total Other Liquids	57,958	1,870	587,630	1,606
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	559,866	18,060	6,484,087	17,716
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	44,113	1,423	491,061	1,342
(26) Exports	27,880	899	309,933	847
(27) Imports (Net)	16,233	524	181,128	495
(28) Total New Supply of Products	576,099	18,584	6,665,215	18,211
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-8,785	-283	8,368	23
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	567,314	18,300	6,673,583	18,234
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	241,027	7,775	2,872,704	7,849
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	106,465	3,434	1,232,677	3,368
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	26,507	855	307,730	841
(34) Jet Fuel	48,533	1,566	577,301	1,577
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	67,481	2,177	736,769	2,013
(36) Other ^d	77,120	2,488	944,036	2,579
(37) Crude Oil	182	6	2,367	6
(38) Total Products Supplied	567,314	18,300	6,673,583	18,234
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	284,660	—	284,660	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	565,816	—	565,816	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	157,476	—	157,476	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	126,855	—	126,855	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	45,711	—	45,711	—
(44) Jet Fuel	39,970	—	39,970	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	86,105	—	86,105	—
(46) Other ^d	202,930	—	202,930	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,509,523	—	1,509,523	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 199,890	—	226,968	-3,677	-20,002	0	440,015	2,985	182	850,476
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	58,161	16,780	6,548	—	-10,700	—	16,072	1,849	74,268	92,470
Pentanes Plus	10,241	—	1,631	—	-58	—	5,030	113	6,787	6,365
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,920	16,780	4,917	—	-10,642	—	11,042	1,736	67,481	86,105
Ethane/Ethylene	20,601	1,070	443	—	-1,827	—	0	0	23,941	17,519
Propane/Propylene	16,556	17,349	3,772	—	-3,021	—	0	972	39,726	42,901
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,873	-1,575	411	—	-5,607	—	7,358	764	2,194	17,991
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,890	-64	291	—	-187	—	3,684	0	1,620	7,694
Other Liquids	8,733	—	19,072	—	-2,895	—	31,734	421	-1,455	139,779
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,704	—	1,945	—	1,285	—	10,134	230	0	13,131
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,693	—	-5,164	—	16,312	0	-1,455	88,357
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-971	—	7,434	—	895	—	5,377	191	0	38,037
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	89	—	-89	0	0	254
Finished Petroleum Products	2,155	498,538	39,196	—	19,427	—	—	26,143	494,319	426,798
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,155	239,138	9,529	—	6,173	—	—	3,623	241,027	157,476
Reformulated	—	70,130	6,033	—	1,618	—	—	1	74,545	37,925
Oxygenated	11,840	4,275	0	—	6	—	—	26	16,083	1,587
Other	-9,685	164,733	3,496	—	4,549	—	—	3,596	150,399	117,964
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	447	2	—	-43	—	—	0	492	2,272
Jet Fuel	—	48,905	3,422	—	225	—	—	3,569	48,533	39,970
Naphtha-Type	—	8	0	—	-19	—	—	151	-124	317
Kerosene-Type	—	48,897	3,422	—	244	—	—	3,418	48,657	39,653
Kerosene	—	3,150	61	—	-233	—	—	14	3,430	7,095
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	110,296	7,834	—	5,285	—	—	6,380	106,465	126,855
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	62,119	4,174	—	3,594	—	—	2,047	60,652	68,534
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	48,177	3,660	—	1,691	—	—	4,333	45,813	58,321
Residual Fuel Oil	—	23,347	9,513	—	3,187	—	—	3,166	26,507	45,711
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,776	2,722	—	-274	—	—	0	8,772	1,773
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,940	4,814	—	-569	—	—	0	11,323	1,427
Special Naphthas	—	1,379	231	—	-24	—	—	55	1,579	1,895
Lubricants	—	5,478	408	—	762	—	—	1,317	3,807	12,674
Waxes	—	694	30	—	-30	—	—	100	654	900
Petroleum Coke	—	21,389	43	—	824	—	—	7,814	12,794	6,977
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,735	581	—	4,068	—	—	100	8,148	20,483
Still Gas	—	19,531	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,531	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,333	6	—	76	—	—	6	1,257	1,290
Total	268,939	515,318	291,784	-3,677	-14,170	0	487,821	31,399	567,314	1,509,523

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil ^E	2,368,534	—	2,738,387	83,172	-42,894	2	5,190,420	40,198	2,367	850,476
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	669,990	242,252	77,128	—	-7,837	—	163,994	19,459	813,754	92,470
Pentanes Plus	123,236	—	16,556	—	-592	—	62,516	883	76,985	6,365
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	546,754	242,252	60,572	—	-7,245	—	101,478	18,576	736,769	86,105
Ethane/Ethylene	229,288	10,554	5,415	—	-4,628	—	0	0	249,885	17,519
Propane/Propylene	192,143	189,960	43,586	—	-53	—	0	10,220	415,522	42,901
Normal Butane/Butylene	54,698	37,842	6,870	—	-2,972	—	52,079	8,355	41,948	17,991
Isobutane/Isobutylene	70,625	3,896	4,701	—	408	—	49,399	0	29,415	7,694
Other Liquids	93,907	—	194,179	—	135	—	300,734	7,869	-20,652	139,779
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	101,269	—	17,809	—	1,398	—	113,360	4,320	0	13,131
Unfinished Oils	—	—	132,888	—	1,599	—	153,318	0	-22,029	88,357
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7,362	—	43,482	—	-2,981	—	35,552	3,549	0	38,037
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	119	—	-1,496	0	1,377	254
Finished Petroleum Products	19,783	5,718,077	430,489	—	-1,123	—	—	291,358	5,878,114	426,798
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,783	2,759,143	128,153	—	-3,752	—	—	38,127	2,872,704	157,476
Reformulated	—	797,734	67,339	—	1,109	—	—	634	863,330	37,925
Oxygenated	124,210	45,112	0	—	-3,567	—	—	163	172,726	1,587
Other	-104,427	1,916,297	60,814	—	-1,294	—	—	37,329	1,836,648	117,964
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7,273	49	—	-72	—	—	0	7,394	2,272
Jet Fuel	—	555,033	39,904	—	-37	—	—	17,673	577,301	39,970
Naphtha-Type	—	769	1,369	—	-245	—	—	705	1,678	317
Kerosene-Type	—	554,264	38,535	—	208	—	—	16,968	575,623	39,653
Kerosene	—	22,656	466	—	-133	—	—	793	22,462	7,095
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,217,079	82,081	—	-3,120	—	—	69,603	1,232,677	126,855
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	762,728	39,804	—	2,090	—	—	18,587	781,855	68,534
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	454,351	42,277	—	-5,210	—	—	51,016	450,822	58,321
Residual Fuel Oil	—	263,263	90,572	—	8,940	—	—	37,165	307,730	45,711
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	66,847	19,825	—	-1,041	—	—	0	87,713	1,773
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	71,199	51,462	—	-8	—	—	0	122,669	1,427
Special Naphthas	—	18,228	3,449	—	-134	—	—	7,598	14,213	1,895
Lubricants	—	63,154	4,185	—	-220	—	—	12,506	55,053	12,674
Waxes	—	8,455	467	—	43	—	—	1,002	7,877	900
Petroleum Coke	—	242,955	510	—	319	—	—	104,359	138,788	6,977
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	167,814	9,262	—	-1,982	—	—	2,448	176,610	20,483
Still Gas	—	239,549	0	—	0	—	—	0	239,549	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	15,429	104	—	74	—	—	84	15,375	1,290
Total	3,152,214	5,960,329	3,440,183	83,172	-51,719	2	5,655,148	358,884	6,673,583	1,509,523

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,448	—	7,322	-119	-645	0	14,194	96	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,876	541	211	—	-345	—	518	60	2,396
Pentanes Plus	330	—	53	—	-2	—	162	4	219
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,546	541	159	—	-343	—	356	56	2,177
Ethane/Ethylene	665	35	14	—	-59	—	0	0	772
Propane/Propylene	534	560	122	—	-97	—	0	31	1,281
Normal Butane/Butylene	189	-51	13	—	-181	—	237	25	71
Isobutane/Isobutylene	158	-2	9	—	-6	—	119	0	52
Other Liquids	282	—	615	—	-93	—	1,024	14	-47
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	313	—	63	—	41	—	327	7	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	313	—	-167	—	526	0	-47
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31	—	240	—	29	—	173	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	3	—	-3	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	70	16,082	1,264	—	627	—	—	843	15,946
Finished Motor Gasoline	70	7,714	307	—	199	—	—	117	7,775
Reformulated	—	2,262	195	—	52	—	—	(s)	2,405
Oxygenated	382	138	0	—	(s)	—	—	1	519
Other	-312	5,314	113	—	147	—	—	116	4,852
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,578	110	—	7	—	—	115	1,566
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	-1	—	—	5	-4
Kerosene-Type	—	1,577	110	—	8	—	—	110	1,570
Kerosene	—	102	2	—	-8	—	—	(s)	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,558	253	—	170	—	—	206	3,434
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,004	135	—	116	—	—	66	1,957
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,554	118	—	55	—	—	140	1,478
Residual Fuel Oil	—	753	307	—	103	—	—	102	855
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	186	88	—	-9	—	—	0	283
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	192	155	—	-18	—	—	0	365
Special Naphthas	—	44	7	—	-1	—	—	2	51
Lubricants	—	177	13	—	25	—	—	42	123
Waxes	—	22	1	—	-1	—	—	3	21
Petroleum Coke	—	690	1	—	27	—	—	252	413
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	379	19	—	131	—	—	3	263
Still Gas	—	630	0	—	0	—	—	0	630
Miscellaneous Products	—	43	(s)	—	2	—	—	(s)	41
Total	8,675	16,623	9,412	-119	-457	0	15,736	1,013	18,300

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,471	—	7,482	227	-117	(s)	14,181	110	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,831	662	211	—	-21	—	448	53	2,223
Pentanes Plus	337	—	45	—	-2	—	171	2	210
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,494	662	165	—	-20	—	277	51	2,013
Ethane/Ethylene	626	29	15	—	-13	—	0	0	683
Propane/Propylene	525	519	119	—	(s)	—	0	28	1,135
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	103	19	—	-8	—	142	23	115
Isobutane/Isobutylene	193	11	13	—	1	—	135	0	80
Other Liquids	257	—	531	—	(s)	—	822	22	-56
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	277	—	49	—	4	—	310	12	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	363	—	4	—	419	0	-60
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-20	—	119	—	-8	—	97	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	54	15,623	1,176	—	-3	—	—	796	16,060
Finished Motor Gasoline	54	7,539	350	—	-10	—	—	104	7,849
Reformulated	—	2,180	184	—	3	—	—	2	2,359
Oxygenated	339	123	0	—	-10	—	—	(s)	472
Other	-285	5,236	166	—	-4	—	—	102	5,018
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,516	109	—	(s)	—	—	48	1,577
Naphtha-Type	—	2	4	—	-1	—	—	2	5
Kerosene-Type	—	1,514	105	—	1	—	—	46	1,573
Kerosene	—	62	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,325	224	—	-9	—	—	190	3,368
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,084	109	—	6	—	—	51	2,136
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,241	116	—	-14	—	—	139	1,232
Residual Fuel Oil	—	719	247	—	24	—	—	102	841
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	183	54	—	-3	—	—	0	240
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	195	141	—	(s)	—	—	0	335
Special Naphthas	—	50	9	—	(s)	—	—	21	39
Lubricants	—	173	11	—	-1	—	—	34	150
Waxes	—	23	1	—	(s)	—	—	3	22
Petroleum Coke	—	664	1	—	1	—	—	285	379
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	459	25	—	-5	—	—	7	483
Still Gas	—	655	0	—	0	—	—	0	655
Miscellaneous Products	—	42	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	42
Total	8,613	16,285	9,399	227	-141	(s)	15,451	981	18,234

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 865	—	41,533	1,992	-440	1,671	0	41,416	862	0	13,537
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	697	872	1,217	—	4,502	-525	—	242	11	7,560	6,039
Pentanes Plus	75	—	0	—	0	8	—	0	3	64	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	622	872	1,217	—	4,502	-533	—	242	8	7,496	6,009
Ethane/Ethylene	261	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	261	1
Propane/Propylene	235	1,477	1,197	—	4,522	92	—	0	6	7,333	4,878
Normal Butane/Butylene	94	-607	20	—	-20	-632	—	131	2	-14	947
Isobutane/Isobutylene	32	2	0	—	0	7	—	111	0	-84	183
Other Liquids	-1,492	—	8,860	—	677	680	—	9,260	45	-1,940	18,304
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,178	—	745	—	0	-180	—	2,102	1	0	1,842
Unfinished Oils	—	—	784	—	-9	-370	—	3,085	0	-1,940	9,765
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,670	—	7,331	—	686	1,161	—	4,142	44	0	6,504
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	69	—	-69	0	0	193
Finished Petroleum Products	2,741	52,187	30,352	—	91,307	7,864	—	—	1,116	167,607	135,983
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,741	26,895	9,103	—	47,767	2,099	—	—	24	84,383	45,015
Reformulated	—	18,075	5,956	—	10,205	837	—	—	0	33,399	17,253
Oxygenated	710	0	0	—	156	16	—	—	0	850	358
Other	2,031	8,820	3,147	—	37,406	1,246	—	—	24	50,133	27,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	20	-61	—	—	0	83	817
Jet Fuel	—	1,872	3,288	—	14,133	528	—	—	105	18,660	9,617
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type	—	1,872	3,288	—	14,133	528	—	—	105	18,660	9,617
Kerosene	—	513	57	—	249	-135	—	—	3	951	4,533
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,920	7,341	—	26,719	1,385	—	—	121	45,474	47,390
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,209	3,882	—	13,505	1,945	—	—	9	18,642	19,079
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	9,711	3,459	—	13,214	-560	—	—	111	26,833	28,311
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,114	9,256	—	1,485	3,506	—	—	5	11,344	21,780
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	274	253	—	0	-21	—	—	0	548	381
Special Naphthas	—	49	114	—	59	-1	—	—	10	213	118
Lubricants	—	546	389	—	576	58	—	—	117	1,336	2,419
Waxes	—	159	11	—	0	38	—	—	23	109	212
Petroleum Coke	—	1,588	0	—	0	12	—	—	659	917	473
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,593	538	—	299	455	—	—	45	1,930	3,124
Still Gas	—	1,612	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,612	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	50	2	—	0	1	—	—	3	48	104
Total	2,810	53,059	81,962	1,992	96,046	9,690	0	50,918	2,034	173,227	173,863

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 9,857	—	465,120	25,267	-7,070	2,003	0	486,987	4,184	0	13,537
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,678	15,762	10,977	—	43,084	732	—	1,762	992	74,015	6,039
Pentanes Plus	885	—	143	—	0	-126	—	189	43	922	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,793	15,762	10,834	—	43,084	858	—	1,573	949	73,093	6,009
Ethane/Ethylene	2,815	0	0	—	0	-11	—	0	0	2,826	1
Propane/Propylene	2,609	15,728	10,454	—	42,978	1,480	—	0	452	69,837	4,878
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,043	-169	329	—	106	-574	—	679	497	707	947
Isobutane/Isobutylene	326	203	51	—	0	-37	—	894	0	-277	183
Other Liquids	8,840	—	67,804	—	4,165	1,533	—	93,806	379	-14,909	18,304
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	17,595	—	3,766	—	0	178	—	21,168	15	0	1,842
Unfinished Oils	—	—	21,767	—	126	496	—	37,672	0	-16,275	9,765
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-8,755	—	42,271	—	4,039	746	—	36,445	364	0	6,504
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	113	—	-1,479	0	1,366	193
Finished Petroleum Products	9,501	589,646	331,157	—	1,001,473	-3,567	—	—	13,099	1,922,245	135,983
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,501	292,006	120,385	—	573,018	-3,980	—	—	617	998,273	45,015
Reformulated	—	189,136	63,430	—	131,978	-3,064	—	—	(s)	387,608	17,253
Oxygenated	7,453	0	0	—	1,958	-535	—	—	5	9,940	358
Other	2,048	102,870	56,955	—	439,082	-381	—	—	611	600,725	27,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	85	9	—	722	-15	—	—	0	831	817
Jet Fuel	—	26,291	35,439	—	154,606	-578	—	—	751	216,163	9,617
Naphtha-Type	—	0	318	—	72	0	—	—	1	389	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26,291	35,121	—	154,534	-578	—	—	750	215,774	9,617
Kerosene	—	2,917	445	—	1,594	454	—	—	202	4,300	4,533
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	140,395	75,106	—	241,802	-4,565	—	—	3,390	458,478	47,390
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	47,651	36,000	—	137,048	1,457	—	—	1,381	217,861	19,079
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	92,744	39,106	—	104,754	-6,022	—	—	2,008	240,618	28,311
Residual Fuel Oil	—	47,131	81,611	—	16,012	7,212	—	—	1,906	135,636	21,780
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,362	3,427	—	38	48	—	—	0	6,779	381
Special Naphthas	—	877	1,932	—	974	-36	—	—	241	3,578	118
Lubricants	—	7,314	3,821	—	8,932	-403	—	—	1,766	18,704	2,419
Waxes	—	1,865	260	—	0	26	—	—	201	1,898	212
Petroleum Coke	—	17,353	129	—	0	-72	—	—	3,365	14,189	473
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	28,903	8,570	—	3,721	-1,644	—	—	606	42,232	3,124
Still Gas	—	20,440	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20,440	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	707	23	—	54	-14	—	—	54	744	104
Total	35,876	605,408	875,058	25,267	1,041,652	701	0	582,555	18,654	1,981,351	173,863

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,340	64	-14	54	0	1,336	28	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22	28	39	—	145	-17	—	8	(s)	244
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	28	39	—	145	-17	—	8	(s)	242
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	8	48	39	—	146	3	—	0	(s)	237
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-20	1	—	-1	-20	—	4	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	-48	—	286	—	22	22	—	299T1	-63	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	38	—	24	—	0	-6	—	68	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	25	—	(s)	-12	—	100	0	-63
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-86	—	236	—	22	37	—	134	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	88	1,683	979	—	2,945	254	—	—	36	5,407
Finished Motor Gasoline	88	868	294	—	1,541	68	—	—	1	2,722
Reformulated	—	583	192	—	329	27	—	—	0	1,077
Oxygenated	23	0	0	—	5	1	—	—	0	27
Other	66	285	102	—	1,207	40	—	—	1	1,617
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	1	-2	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	60	106	—	456	17	—	—	3T602	
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	60	106	—	456	17	—	—	3T602	
Kerosene	—	17	2	—	8	-4	—	—	(s)	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	417	237	—	862	45	—	—	4	1,467
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	104	125	—	436	63	—	—	(s)	601
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	313	112	—	426	-18	—	—	4	866
Residual Fuel Oil	—	133	299	—	48	113	—	—	(s)	366
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	8	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	2	4	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	18	13	—	19	2	—	—	4	43
Waxes	—	5	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	4
Petroleum Coke	—	51	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	21	30
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	17	—	10	15	—	—	1	62
Still Gas	—	52	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	52
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)T2	
Total	91	1,712	2,644	64	3,098	313	0	1,643T66	5,588	

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 27	—	1,271	69	-19	5	0	1,331	11	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	21	43	30	—	118	2	—	5	3	202
Pentanes Plus	2	—	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	43	30	—	118	2	—	4	3	200
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	7	43	29	—	117	4	—	0	1	191
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	(s)	1	—	(s)	-2	—	2	1	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	24	—	185	—	11	4	—	256	1	-41
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	48	—	10	—	0	(s)	—	58	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	59	—	(s)	1	—	103	0	-44
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-24	—	115	—	11	2	—	100	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	26	1,611	905	—	2,736	-10	—	—	36	5,252
Finished Motor Gasoline	26	798	329	—	1,566	-11	—	—	2	2,728
Reformulated	—	517	173	—	361	-8	—	—	(s)	1,059
Oxygenated	20	0	0	—	5	-1	—	—	(s)	27
Other	6	281	156	—	1,200	-1	—	—	2	1,641
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	72	97	—	422	-2	—	—	2	591
Naphtha-Type	—	0	1	—	(s)	0	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	72	96	—	422	-2	—	—	2	590
Kerosene	—	8	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	384	205	—	661	-12	—	—	9	1,253
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	130	98	—	374	4	—	—	4	595
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	253	107	—	286	-16	—	—	5	657
Residual Fuel Oil	—	129	223	—	44	20	—	—	5	371
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	9	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	2	5	—	3	(s)	—	—	1	10
Lubricants	—	20	10	—	24	-1	—	—	5	51
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	79	23	—	10	-4	—	—	2	115
Still Gas	—	56	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	98	1,654	2,391	69	2,846	2	0	1,592	51	5,414

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,670	—	26,824	200	54,948	-103	0	99,745	0	0	63,252
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,528	3,441	2,713	—	3,673	-3,053	—	3,892	200	18,316	26,413
Pentanes Plus	1,261	—	5	—	753	184	—	835	110	890	1,924
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,267	3,441	2,708	—	2,920	-3,237	—	3,057	91	17,425	24,489
Ethane/Ethylene	3,058	0	9	—	-624	388	—	0	0	2,055	3,469
Propane/Propylene	3,433	3,870	2,230	—	2,989	-2,196	—	0	38	14,680	13,434
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,264	-473	192	—	181	-1,300	—	2,157	52	255	5,580
Isobutane/Isobutylene	512	44	277	—	374	-129	—	900	0	436	2,006
Other Liquids	934	—	149	—	1,657	-1,791	—	5,547	(s)	-1,016	22,017
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,145	—	0	—	0	219	—	926	(s)	0	1,654
Unfinished Oils	—	—	84	—	132	-1,770	—	3,002	0	-1,016	11,672
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-211	—	65	—	1,525	-254	—	1,633	0	0	8,663
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	14	—	-14	0	0	28
Finished Petroleum Products	1,111	111,763	487	—	21,898	5,216	—	—	557	129,485	99,323
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,111	58,854	105	—	14,379	1,339	—	—	38	73,072	41,478
Reformulated	—	7,469	0	—	0	-59	—	—	0	7,528	1,164
Oxygenated	8,998	2,074	0	—	-182	99	—	—	1	10,790	944
Other	-7,888	49,311	105	—	14,561	1,299	—	—	37	54,754	39,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	120	1	—	77	48	—	—	0	150	426
Jet Fuel	—	6,664	0	—	3,389	87	—	—	(s)	9,966	8,725
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	22	—	—	(s)	-22	37
Kerosene-Type	—	6,664	0	—	3,389	65	—	—	0	9,988	8,688
Kerosene	—	1,132	0	—	-12	-149	—	—	(s)	1,269	1,421
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	26,798	275	—	4,099	1,719	—	—	51	29,402	32,233
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	18,576	226	—	3,527	1,249	—	—	1	21,079	22,597
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	8,222	49	—	572	470	—	—	51	8,322	9,636
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,965	16	—	-109	-333	—	—	25	2,180	1,884
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,508	44	—	0	-20	—	—	0	1,572	213
Special Naphthas	—	361	8	—	79	7	—	—	5	436	233
Lubricants	—	738	19	—	131	110	—	—	43	735	1,615
Waxes	—	96	16	—	0	1	—	—	18	93	165
Petroleum Coke	—	4,533	0	—	0	535	—	—	371	3,627	1,761
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,821	0	—	-135	1,844	—	—	4	2,838	8,921
Still Gas	—	3,870	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,870	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	303	3	—	0	28	—	—	(s)	278	248
Total	29,243	115,204	30,173	200	82,176	269	0	109,184	758	146,785	211,005

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 207,310	—	280,681	10,103	694,179	-556,191	126	1,703	0	63,252	
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	112,748	46,068	23,383	—	5,356	-2,700	51	34,623	3,545	152,087	26,413
Pentanes Plus	16,035	—	176	—	6,600	308	—	10,721	838	10,944	1,924
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	96,713	46,068	23,207	—	-1,244	-3,008	—	23,902	2,707	141,143	24,489
Ethane/Ethylene	35,020	0	131	—	-20,922	1,384	—	0	0	12,845	3,469
Propane/Propylene	40,754	41,393	20,259	—	16,802	-3,874	—	0	714	122,368	13,434
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,429	3,927	1,635	—	-1,044	-355	—	11,238	1,993	4,071	5,580
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,510	748	1,182	—	3,920	-163	—	12,664	0	1,859	2,006
Other Liquids	-4,863	—	455	—	20,773	-1,988	151	28,329	51	-10,027	22,017
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,830	—	38	—	0	13	—	11,832	23	0	1,654
Unfinished Oils	—	—	230	—	857	-245	—	11,368	0	-10,036	11,672
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-16,693	—	187	—	19,916	-1,762	—	5,144	28	0	8,663
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-15	0	9728	
Finished Petroleum Products	26,133	1,267,888	4,771	—	295,661	-455	151	—	6,223	1,588,686	99,323
Finished Motor Gasoline	26,133	661,822	1,153	—	181,717	449	—	—	198	870,179	41,478
Reformulated	—	86,827	0	—	98	-225	—	—	0	87,150	1,164
Oxygenated	94,400	23,848	0	—	-2,106	381	—	—	15	115,746	944
Other	-68,266	551,147	1,153	—	183,725	293	—	183	667,283	39,370	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,383	29	—	932	-48	—	—	0	2,392	426
Jet Fuel	—	77,103	0	—	39,548	1,202	—	51	118	115,331	8,725
Naphtha-Type	—	13	0	—	0	-141	—	—	1	153	37
Kerosene-Type	—	77,090	0	—	39,548	1,343	—	51	117	115,178	8,688
Kerosene	—	8,053	0	—	390	-450	—	—	7	8,886	1,421
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	302,347	2,180	—	69,279	739	—	—	277	372,790	32,233
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	209,095	1,584	—	60,467	1,091	—	5	270,050	22,597	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	93,252	596	—	8,812	-352	—	51	272	102,740	9,636
Residual Fuel Oil	—	21,720	94	—	-2,681	-224	—	51	728	18,629	1,884
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14,071	399	—	276	-700	—	—	0	15,446	213
Special Naphthas	—	4,711	212	—	994	56	—	—	93	5,768	233
Lubricants	—	8,377	263	—	2,383	-166	—	1	668	10,522	1,615
Waxes	—	1,116	172	—	0	60	—	—	214	1,014	165
Petroleum Coke	—	49,868	0	—	0	568	—	—	2,518	46,782	1,761
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66,128	229	—	2,823	-2,001	—	@151	1,401	69,780	8,921
Still Gas	—	47,619	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	47,619	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,570	40	—	0	60	—	—	173,549	248	
Total	341,328	1,313,956	309,290	10,103	1,015,969	-5,699	0	1,254,078	11,521	1,730,746	211,005

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 570	—	865	6	1,773	-3	0	3,218	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	307	111	88	—	118	-98	—	126	6	591
Pentanes Plus	41	—	(s)	—	24	6	—	27	4	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	267	111	87	—	94	-104	—	99	3	562
Ethane/Ethylene	99	0	(s)	—	-20	13	—	0	0	66
Propane/Propylene	111	125	72	—	96	-71	—	0	1	474
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-15	6	—	6	-42	—	70	2	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	1	9	—	12	-4	—	29	0	14
Other Liquids	30	—	5	—	53	-58	—	179	(s)	-33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	7	—	30	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	3	—	4	-57	—	97	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7	—	2	—	49	-8	—	53	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	36	3,605	16	—	706	168	—	—	18	4,177
Finished Motor Gasoline	36	1,899	3	—	464	43	—	—	1	2,357
Reformulated	—	241	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	243
Oxygenated	290	67	0	—	-6	3	—	—	(s)	348
Other	-254	1,591	3	—	470	42	—	—	1	1,766
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	215	0	—	109	3	—	—	(s)	321
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	215	0	—	109	2	—	—	0	322
Kerosene	—	37	0	—	(s)	-5	—	—	(s)	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	864	9	—	132	55	—	—	2	948
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	599	7	—	114	40	—	—	(s)	680
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	265	2	—	18	15	—	—	2	268
Residual Fuel Oil	—	63	1	—	-4	-11	—	—	1	70
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	51
Special Naphthas	—	12	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	4	4	—	—	1	24
Waxes	—	3	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	146	0	—	0	17	—	—	12	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	156	0	—	-4	59	—	—	(s)	92
Still Gas	—	125	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	125
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	9
Total	943	3,716	973	6	2,651	9	0	3,522	24	4,735

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 566	—	767	28	1,897	-2	0	3,254	5	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	308	126	64	—	15	-7	—	95	10	416
Pentanes Plus	44	—	(s)	—	18	1	—	29	2	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	126	63	—	-3	-8	—	65	7	386
Ethane/Ethylene	96	0	(s)	—	-57	4	—	0	0	35
Propane/Propylene	111	113	55	—	46	-11	—	0	2	334
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	11	4	—	-3	-1	—	31	5	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	2	3	—	11	(s)	—	35	0	5
Other Liquids	-13	—	1	—	57	-5	—	77	(s)	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32	—	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	32	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1	—	2	-1	—	31	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-46	—	1	—	54	-5	—	14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	71	3,464	13	—	808	-1	—	—	17	4,341
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	1,808	3	—	496	1	—	—	1	2,378
Reformulated	—	237	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	238
Oxygenated	258	65	0	—	-6	1	—	—	(s)	316
Other	-187	1,506	3	—	502	1	—	—	(s)	1,823
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	211	0	—	108	3	—	—	(s)	315
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	211	0	—	108	4	—	—	(s)	315
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	826	6	—	189	2	—	—	1	1,019
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	571	4	—	165	3	—	—	(s)	738
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	255	2	—	24	-1	—	—	1	281
Residual Fuel Oil	—	59	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	—	2	51
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	38	1	—	1	-2	—	—	0	42
Special Naphthas	—	13	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	2	29
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	136	0	—	0	2	—	—	7	128
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	181	1	—	8	-5	—	—	4	191
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Total	933	3,590	845	28	2,776	-16	0	3,426	31	4,729

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 98,091	—	146,186	-6,206	-48,900	-19,666	0	208,837	0	0	700,315
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,778	11,050	2,137	—	-4,327	-6,169	—	7,609	1,335	44,863	54,854
Pentanes Plus	5,969	—	1,594	—	-320	-229	—	2,289	0	5,183	4,202
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,809	11,050	543	—	-4,007	-5,940	—	5,320	1,335	39,680	50,652
Ethane/Ethylene	15,400	1,070	434	—	2,594	-2,216	—	0	0	21,714	13,829
Propane/Propylene	10,895	10,101	109	—	-6,682	-532	—	0	682	14,273	22,714
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,975	-125	0	—	214	-3,244	—	3,163	653	2,492	9,123
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,539	4	0	—	-133	52	—	2,157	0	1,201	4,986
Other Liquids	4,836	—	8,176	—	-2,334	-3,689	—	14,427	376	-436	60,956
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,720	—	0	—	0	585	—	2,906	229	0	5,158
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,176	—	-123	-4,248	—	12,737	0	-436	42,260
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,116	—	0	—	-2,211	-23	—	-1,219	147	0	13,516
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	22
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,068	233,594	7,910	—	-117,397	3,910	—	—	17,236	101,893	125,212
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,068	105,285	269	—	-64,525	2,976	—	—	3,174	33,810	44,652
Reformulated	—	17,657	77	—	-10,205	1,366	—	—	1	6,163	8,680
Oxygenated	474	249	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	723	1
Other	-1,542	87,379	192	—	-54,320	1,610	—	—	3,174	26,925	35,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	266	0	—	-104	-5	—	—	0	167	434
Jet Fuel	—	24,831	14	—	-19,003	-311	—	—	1,790	4,363	13,093
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	24,831	14	—	-19,003	-311	—	—	1,790	4,363	13,093
Kerosene	—	1,146	0	—	-185	20	—	—	1	940	911
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	53,737	0	—	-31,331	1,628	—	—	4,345	16,433	31,444
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	27,322	0	—	-17,402	44	—	—	1,243	8,633	15,445
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26,415	0	—	-13,929	1,584	—	—	3,102	7,800	15,999
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,587	241	—	-1,376	-844	—	—	2,323	7,973	15,249
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9,692	7,239	—	0	-875	—	—	0	17,806	2,321
Special Naphthas	—	917	103	—	-138	-21	—	—	31	872	1,498
Lubricants	—	3,385	0	—	-571	499	—	—	1,011	1,304	7,073
Waxes	—	364	1	—	0	-73	—	—	36	402	388
Petroleum Coke	—	9,911	0	—	0	-233	—	—	4,497	5,647	3,199
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,427	43	—	-164	1,170	—	—	27	2,109	4,213
Still Gas	—	9,249	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,249	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	797	0	—	0	-21	—	—	1	817	737
Total	140,637	244,644	164,409	-6,206	-172,958	-25,614	0	230,873	18,946	146,320	941,337

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	1,155,691	—	1,818,030	27,732	-605,551	-30,173	0	2,426,075	0	0	700,315
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	448,943	150,768	38,088	—	-2,619	-5,488	—	84,223	7,383	549,062	54,854
Pentanes Plus	73,334	—	15,412	—	-1,693	-783	—	31,642	1	56,193	4,202
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	375,609	150,768	22,676	—	-926	-4,705	—	52,581	7,382	492,869	50,652
Ethane/Ethylene	171,287	10,554	5,284	—	42,790	-6,004	—	0	0	235,919	13,829
Propane/Propylene	126,929	113,440	11,075	—	-48,933	2,477	—	0	6,208	193,826	22,714
Normal Butane/Butylene	24,962	23,819	3,629	—	5,906	-1,931	—	24,390	1,174	34,683	9,123
Isobutane/Isobutylene	52,431	2,955	2,688	—	-689	753	—	28,191	0	28,441	4,986
Other Liquids	51,043	—	103,373	—	-24,535	1,068	—	131,384	6,985	-9,556	60,956
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	39,625	—	850	—	0	954	—	35,252	4,269	0	5,158
Unfinished Oils	—	—	102,443	—	-506	1,665	—	109,830	0	-9,558	42,260
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	11,417	—	80	—	-24,029	-1,547	—	-13,700	2,715	0	13,516
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	2	0	2	22
Finished Petroleum Products	-10,920	2,649,807	80,348	—	-1,351,588	1,309	—	—	174,414	1,191,924	125,212
Finished Motor Gasoline	-10,920	1,235,432	1,991	—	-786,463	-2,418	—	—	33,389	409,068	44,652
Reformulated	—	221,745	904	—	-134,233	-1,173	—	—	547	89,042	8,680
Oxygenated	4,968	1,958	0	—	0	-199	—	—	64	7,061	1
Other	-15,889	1,011,729	1,087	—	-652,230	-1,046	—	—	32,778	312,965	35,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,990	0	—	-1,803	-36	—	—	0	2,223	434
Jet Fuel	—	278,791	1,658	—	-210,298	-662	—	—	9,739	61,074	13,093
Naphtha-Type	—	7	496	—	-72	-27	—	—	243	215	0
Kerosene-Type	—	278,784	1,162	—	-210,226	-635	—	—	9,497	60,858	13,093
Kerosene	—	9,150	0	—	-1,748	-202	—	—	339	7,265	911
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	563,010	41	—	-319,010	1,505	—	—	37,246	205,290	31,444
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	345,887	0	—	-203,235	-235	—	—	12,565	130,322	15,445
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	217,123	41	—	-115,775	1,740	—	—	24,681	74,968	15,999
Residual Fuel Oil	—	110,834	7,481	—	-13,331	1,510	—	—	22,126	81,348	15,249
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	116,049	67,273	—	473	-489	—	—	0	184,284	2,321
Special Naphthas	—	11,936	1,271	—	-1,968	-149	—	—	781	10,607	1,498
Lubricants	—	38,673	101	—	-10,842	451	—	—	8,716	18,765	7,073
Waxes	—	4,500	15	—	0	-99	—	—	391	4,223	388
Petroleum Coke	—	115,466	143	—	0	1,038	—	—	61,422	53,149	3,199
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	42,117	345	—	-6,544	782	—	—	260	34,877	4,213
Still Gas	—	111,058	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	111,058	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,801	29	—	-54	78	—	—	3	8,695	737
Total	1,644,756	2,800,575	2,039,839	27,732	-1,984,293	-33,284	0	2,641,682	188,781	1,731,430	941,337

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,164	—	4,716	-200	-1,577	-634	0	6,737	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,251	356	69	—	-140	-199	—	245	43	1,447
Pentanes Plus	193	—	51	—	-10	-7	—	74	0	167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,058	356	18	—	-129	-192	—	172	43	1,280
Ethane/Ethylene	497	35	14	—	84	-71	—	0	0	700
Propane/Propylene	351	326	4	—	-216	-17	—	0	22	460
Normal Butane/Butylene	96	-4	0	—	7	-105	—	102	21	80
Isobutane/Isobutylene	114	(s)	0	—	-4	2	—	70	0	39
Other Liquids	156	—	264	—	-75	-119	—	465	12	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	120	—	0	—	0	19	—	94	7	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	264	—	-4	-137	—	411	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	36	—	0	—	-71	-1	—	-39	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-34	7,535	255	—	-3,787	126	—	—	556	3,287
Finished Motor Gasoline	-34	3,396	9	—	-2,081	96	—	—	102	1,091
Reformulated	—	570	2	—	-329	44	—	—	(s)	199
Oxygenated	15	8	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23
Other	-50	2,819	6	—	-1,752	52	—	—	102	869
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	0	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	801	(s)	—	-613	-10	—	—	58	141
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	801	(s)	—	-613	-10	—	—	58	141
Kerosene	—	37	0	—	-6	1	—	—	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,733	0	—	-1,011	53	—	—	140	530
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	881	0	—	-561	1	—	—	40	278
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	852	0	—	-449	51	—	—	100	252
Residual Fuel Oil	—	342	8	—	-44	-27	—	—	75	257
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	313	234	—	0	-28	—	—	0	574
Special Naphthas	—	30	3	—	-4	-1	—	—	1	28
Lubricants	—	109	0	—	-18	16	—	—	33	42
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	1	13
Petroleum Coke	—	320	0	—	0	-8	—	—	145	182
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	111	1	—	-5	38	—	—	1	68
Still Gas	—	298	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	298
Miscellaneous Products	—	26	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	26
Total	4,537	7,892	5,304	-200	-5,579	-826	0	7,448	611	4,720

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,158	—	4,967	76	-1,655	-82	0	6,629	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,227	412	104	—	-7	-15	—	230	20	1,500
Pentanes Plus	200	—	42	—	-5	-2	—	86	(s)	154
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,026	412	62	—	-3	-13	—	144	20	1,347
Ethane/Ethylene	468	29	14	—	117	-16	—	0	0	645
Propane/Propylene	347	310	30	—	-134	7	—	0	17	530
Normal Butane/Butylene	68	65	10	—	16	-5	—	67	3	95
Isobutane/Isobutylene	143	8	7	—	-2	2	—	77	0	78
Other Liquids	139	—	282	—	-67	3	—	359	19	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	2	—	0	3	—	96	12	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	280	—	-1	5	—	300	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	31	—	(s)	—	-66	-4	—	-37	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-30	7,240	220	—	-3,693	4	—	—	477	3,257
Finished Motor Gasoline	-30	3,375	5	—	-2,149	-7	—	—	91	1,118
Reformulated	—	606	2	—	-367	-3	—	—	1	243
Oxygenated	14	5	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	19
Other	-43	2,764	3	—	-1,782	-3	—	—	90	855
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	762	5	—	-575	-2	—	—	27	167
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	1
Kerosene-Type	—	762	3	—	-574	-2	—	—	26	166
Kerosene	—	25	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	1	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,538	(s)	—	-872	4	—	—	102	561
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	945	0	—	-555	-1	—	—	34	356
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	593	(s)	—	-316	5	—	—	67	205
Residual Fuel Oil	—	303	20	—	-36	4	—	—	60	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	317	184	—	1	-1	—	—	0	504
Special Naphthas	—	33	3	—	-5	(s)	—	—	2	29
Lubricants	—	106	(s)	—	-30	1	—	—	24	51
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	12
Petroleum Coke	—	315	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	168	145
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	115	1	—	-18	2	—	—	1	95
Still Gas	—	303	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	303
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,494	7,652	5,573	76	-5,422	-91	0	7,218	516	4,731

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 10,945	—	3,917	629	-826	574	0	14,091	0	0	11,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,111	83	466	—	-3,848	-90	—	552	0	1,350	1,211
Pentanes Plus	788	—	32	—	-433	-13	—	82	0	318	169
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,323	83	434	—	-3,415	-77	—	470	0	1,032	1,042
Ethane/Ethylene	1,881	0	0	—	-1,970	1	—	0	0	-90	220
Propane/Propylene	1,558	313	235	—	-829	-57	—	0	0	1,334	403
Normal Butane/Butylene	594	-176	199	—	-375	-24	—	392	0	-126	277
Isobutane/Isobutylene	290	-54	0	—	-241	3	—	78	0	-86	142
Other Liquids	349	—	0	—	0	-38	—	337	0	50	4,239
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	101	—	0	—	0	-22	—	123	0	0	186
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-341	—	291	0	50	1,715
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	248	—	0	—	0	325	—	-77	0	0	2,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-212	15,130	203	—	1,148	1,033	—	—	14	15,222	11,252
Finished Motor Gasoline	-212	7,716	19	—	-72	213	—	—	(s)	7,237	4,626
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	355	1,406	0	—	26	34	—	—	0	1,753	280
Other	-568	6,310	19	—	-98	179	—	—	(s)	5,484	4,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	7	-8	—	—	0	26	24
Jet Fuel	—	1,017	0	—	1,082	78	—	—	0	2,021	803
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-55	—	—	0	55	25
Kerosene-Type	—	1,017	0	—	1,082	133	—	—	0	1,966	778
Kerosene	—	152	0	—	-52	19	—	—	0	81	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,976	184	—	183	372	—	—	0	3,971	2,935
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,151	65	—	178	338	—	—	0	3,056	2,464
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	825	119	—	5	34	—	—	0	915	471
Residual Fuel Oil	—	427	0	—	0	26	—	—	0	401	467
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	4	-4	0
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	8	-8	0
Petroleum Coke	—	263	0	—	0	-125	—	—	0	388	186
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	951	0	—	0	456	—	—	1	494	2,066
Still Gas	—	547	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	547	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	51	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	49	19
Total	16,192	15,213	4,586	629	-3,526	1,479	0	14,980	14	16,622	27,720

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 134,771	—	45,531	6,535	-16,592	-1,557	0	171,802	(s)	0	11,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	58,022	2,060	4,165	—	-45,821	-169	—	5,222	3	13,370	1,211
Pentanes Plus	9,648	—	825	—	-4,907	-9	—	1,311	0	4,264	169
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,374	2,060	3,340	—	-40,914	-160	—	3,911	3	9,106	1,042
Ethane/Ethylene	20,154	0	0	—	-21,868	3	—	0	0	-1,717	220
Propane/Propylene	17,833	3,189	1,753	—	-10,847	-108	—	0	0	12,036	403
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,766	-550	1,277	—	-4,968	-20	—	2,421	3	121	277
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,621	-579	310	—	-3,231	-35	—	1,490	0	-1,334	142
Other Liquids	3,627	—	0	—	0	-42	—	3,345	(s)	324	4,239
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	779	—	0	—	0	-17	—	796	(s)	0	186
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-218	—	-106	0	324	1,715
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,848	—	0	—	0	193	—	2,655	0	0	2,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2,475	183,088	3,164	—	18,583	560	—	—	176	201,624	11,252
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2,475	91,589	398	—	3,364	220	—	—	27	92,629	4,626
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,726	6,280	0	—	148	96	—	—	20	10,039	280
Other	-6,202	85,309	398	—	3,216	124	—	—	7	82,590	4,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	206	0	—	149	-11	—	—	0	366	24
Jet Fuel	—	10,069	0	—	11,976	-51	—	—	0	22,096	803
Naphtha-Type	—	544	0	—	-453	-116	—	—	0	207	25
Kerosene-Type	—	9,525	0	—	12,429	65	—	—	0	21,889	778
Kerosene	—	1,053	0	—	-236	22	—	—	0	795	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	49,814	2,687	—	3,330	-159	—	—	0	55,990	2,935
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	39,867	762	—	3,279	-171	—	—	0	44,079	2,464
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,947	1,925	—	51	12	—	—	0	11,911	471
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,729	0	—	0	-28	—	—	0	4,757	467
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	188	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	191	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	3	-3	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	82	-82	0
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	49	-49	0
Petroleum Coke	—	4,734	0	—	0	6	—	—	3	4,725	186
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,975	79	—	0	565	—	—	14	12,475	2,066
Still Gas	—	7,100	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,100	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	631	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	632	19
Total	193,945	185,148	52,860	6,535	-43,830	-1,208	0	180,369	179	215,318	27,720

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 353	—	126	20	-27	19	0	455	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	165	3	15	—	-124	-3	—	18	0	44
Pentanes Plus	25	—	1	—	-14	(s)	—	3	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	139	3	14	—	-110	-2	—	15	0	33
Ethane/Ethylene	61	0	0	—	-64	(s)	—	0	0	-3
Propane/Propylene	50	10	8	—	-27	-2	—	0	0	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-6	6	—	-12	-1	—	13	0	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-2	0	—	-8	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	11	—	0	—	0	-1	—	11	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-11	—	9	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	—	0	—	0	10	—	-2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-7	488	7	—	37	33	—	—	(s)	491
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7	249	1	—	-2	7	—	—	(s)	233
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	11	45	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	57
Other	-18	204	1	—	-3	6	—	—	(s)	177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	33	0	—	35	3	—	—	0	65
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	33	0	—	35	4	—	—	0	63
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	-2	1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	128	6	—	6	12	—	—	0	128
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	102	2	—	6	11	—	—	0	99
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	4	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	—	14	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	8	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	0	—	0	15	—	—	(s)	16
Still Gas	—	18	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	522	491	148	20	-114	48	0	483	(s)	536

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 368	—	124	18	-45	-4	0	469	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	159	6	11	—	-125	(s)	—	14	(s)	37
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-13	(s)	—	4	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	132	6	9	—	-112	(s)	—	11	(s)	25
Ethane/Ethylene	55	0	0	—	-60	(s)	—	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	49	9	5	—	-30	(s)	—	0	0	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-2	3	—	-14	(s)	—	7	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	1	—	-9	(s)	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	10	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	9	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	(s)	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	—	0	—	0	1	—	7	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-7	500	9	—	51	2	—	—	(s)	551
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7	250	1	—	9	1	—	—	(s)	253
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	10	17	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	27
Other	-17	233	1	—	9	(s)	—	—	(s)	226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	28	0	—	33	(s)	—	—	0	60
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	26	0	—	34	(s)	—	—	0	60
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	136	7	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	153
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	109	2	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	120
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	5	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	33
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	34
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	530	506	144	18	-120	-3	0	493	(s)	588

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 72,319	—	8,508	-292	-4,782	-2,478	0	75,926	2,123	182	62,354
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,047	1,334	15	—	0	-863	—	3,777	303	2,179	3,953
Pentanes Plus	2,148	—	0	—	0	-8	—	1,824	(s)	332	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,899	1,334	15	—	0	-855	—	1,953	303	1,847	3,913
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	435	1,588	1	—	0	-328	—	0	246	2,106	1,472
Normal Butane/Butylene	946	-194	0	—	0	-407	—	1,515	57	-413	2,064
Isobutane/Isobutylene	517	-60	14	—	0	-120	—	438	0	153	377
Other Liquids	4,106	—	1,887	—	0	1,943	—	2,163	(s)	1,887	34,263
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,560	—	1,200	—	0	683	—	4,077	(s)	0	4,291
Unfinished Oils	—	—	649	—	0	1,565	—	-2,803	0	1,887	22,945
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	546	—	38	—	0	-314	—	898	0	0	7,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	9	—	-9	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	-416	85,864	244	—	3,044	1,404	—	—	7,220	80,112	55,028
Finished Motor Gasoline	-416	40,388	33	—	2,451	-454	—	—	386	42,524	21,705
Reformulated	—	26,929	0	—	0	-526	—	—	0	27,455	10,828
Oxygenated	1,302	546	0	—	0	-143	—	—	25	1,967	4
Other	-1,718	12,913	33	—	2,451	215	—	—	361	13,103	10,873
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	48	1	—	0	-17	—	—	0	66	571
Jet Fuel	—	14,521	120	—	399	-157	—	—	1,673	13,524	7,732
Naphtha-Type	—	8	0	—	0	14	—	—	150	-156	255
Kerosene-Type	—	14,513	120	—	399	-171	—	—	1,523	13,680	7,477
Kerosene	—	207	4	—	0	12	—	—	10	189	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,865	34	—	330	181	—	—	1,863	11,185	12,853
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	9,861	1	—	192	18	—	—	794	9,242	8,949
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,004	33	—	138	163	—	—	1,069	1,943	3,904
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,254	0	—	0	832	—	—	813	4,609	6,331
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	223	0	—	0	73	—	—	0	150	285
Special Naphthas	—	52	6	—	0	-9	—	—	8	59	45
Lubricants	—	809	0	—	-136	95	—	—	141	437	1,567
Waxes	—	75	2	—	0	4	—	—	14	59	135
Petroleum Coke	—	5,094	43	—	0	635	—	—	2,286	2,216	1,358
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	943	0	—	0	143	—	—	22	778	2,159
Still Gas	—	4,253	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,253	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	132	1	—	0	66	—	—	3	64	182
Total	80,057	87,198	10,654	-292	-1,738	6	0	81,866	9,646	84,360	155,598

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 860,904	—	129,025	13,535	-64,966	-12,611	2	914,430	34,311	2,367	62,354
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	42,599	27,594	515	—	0	-212	—	38,164	7,536	25,220	3,953
Pentanes Plus	23,334	—	0	—	0	18	—	18,653	2	4,661	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19,265	27,594	515	—	0	-230	—	19,511	7,535	20,558	3,913
Ethane/Ethylene	12	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	12	0
Propane/Propylene	4,018	16,210	45	—	0	-28	—	0	2,846	17,455	1,472
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,498	10,815	0	—	0	-92	—	13,351	4,689	2,365	2,064
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,737	569	470	—	0	-110	—	6,160	0	726	377
Other Liquids	35,261	—	22,547	—	-403	-436	—	43,870	455	13,516	34,263
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	31,439	—	13,155	—	0	270	—	44,312	12	0	4,291
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,448	—	-477	-99	—	-5,446	0	13,516	22,945
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3,822	—	944	—	74	-611	—	5,008	443	0	7,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-4	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	-2,456	1,027,648	11,049	—	35,871	1,030	—	—	97,446	973,636	55,028
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2,456	478,294	4,226	—	28,364	1,977	—	—	3,896	502,556	21,705
Reformulated	—	300,026	3,005	—	2,157	5,571	—	—	86	299,531	10,828
Oxygenated	13,663	13,026	0	—	0	-3,310	—	—	60	29,940	4
Other	-16,119	165,242	1,221	—	26,207	-284	—	—	3,750	173,085	10,873
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,609	11	—	0	38	—	—	0	1,582	571
Jet Fuel	—	162,779	2,807	—	4,168	52	—	—	7,065	162,637	7,732
Naphtha-Type	—	205	555	—	453	39	—	—	461	713	255
Kerosene-Type	—	162,574	2,252	—	3,715	13	—	—	6,604	161,924	7,477
Kerosene	—	1,483	21	—	0	43	—	—	245	1,216	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	161,513	2,067	—	4,599	-640	—	—	28,690	140,129	12,853
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	120,228	1,458	—	2,441	-52	—	—	4,636	119,543	8,949
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	41,285	609	—	2,158	-588	—	—	24,054	20,586	3,904
Residual Fuel Oil	—	78,849	1,386	—	0	470	—	—	12,406	67,359	6,331
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4,376	188	—	-787	95	—	—	0	3,682	285
Special Naphthas	—	704	34	—	0	-5	—	—	6,481	-5,738	45
Lubricants	—	8,790	0	—	-473	-102	—	—	1,274	7,145	1,567
Waxes	—	974	20	—	0	56	—	—	148	790	135
Petroleum Coke	—	55,534	238	—	0	-1,221	—	—	37,050	19,943	1,358
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,691	39	—	0	316	—	—	168	17,246	2,159
Still Gas	—	53,332	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	53,332	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,720	12	—	0	-49	—	—	25	1,756	182
Total	936,309	1,055,242	163,136	13,535	-29,498	-12,229	2	996,464	139,749	1,014,739	155,598

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,333	—	274	-9	-154	-80	0	2,449	68	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	43	(s)	—	0	-28	—	122	10	70
Pentanes Plus	69	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	59	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61	43	(s)	—	0	-28	—	63	10	60
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	14	51	(s)	—	0	-11	—	0	8	68
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	-6	0	—	0	-13	—	49	2	-13
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	-2	(s)	—	0	-4	—	14	0	5
Other Liquids	132	—	61	—	0	63	—	70	(s)	61
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	115	—	39	—	0	22	—	132	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	21	—	0	50	—	-90	0	61
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	—	1	—	0	-10	—	29	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-13	2,770	8	—	98	45	—	—	233	2,584
Finished Motor Gasoline	-13	1,303	1	—	79	-15	—	—	12	1,372
Reformulated	—	869	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	886
Oxygenated	42	18	0	—	0	-5	—	—	1	63
Other	-55	417	1	—	79	7	—	—	12	423
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	468	4	—	13	-5	—	—	54	436
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	-5
Kerosene-Type	—	468	4	—	13	-6	—	—	49	441
Kerosene	—	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	415	1	—	11	6	—	—	60	361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	318	(s)	—	6	1	—	—	26	298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	97	1	—	4	5	—	—	34	63
Residual Fuel Oil	—	202	0	—	0	27	—	—	26	149
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	5
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	-4	3	—	—	5	14
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	164	1	—	0	20	—	—	74	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	0	—	0	5	—	—	1	25
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	2
Total	2,582	2,813	344	-9	-56	(s)	0	2,641	311	2,721

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1996

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,352	—	353	37	-178	-34	(s)	2,498	94	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	116	75	1	—	0	-1	—	104	21	69
Pentanes Plus	64	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	51	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53	75	1	—	0	-1	—	53	21	56
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	44	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	0	8	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	26	30	0	—	0	(s)	—	36	13	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	2	1	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	2
Other Liquids	96	—	62	—	-1	-1	—	120	1	37
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	86	—	36	—	0	1	—	121	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	23	—	-1	(s)	—	-15	0	37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	10	—	3	—	(s)	-2	—	14	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-7	2,808	30	—	98	3	—	—	266	2,660
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7	1,307	12	—	77	5	—	—	11	1,373
Reformulated	—	820	8	—	6	15	—	—	(s)	818
Oxygenated	37	36	0	—	0	-9	—	—	(s)	82
Other	-44	451	3	—	72	-1	—	—	10	473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	445	8	—	11	(s)	—	—	19	444
Naphtha-Type	—	1	2	—	1	(s)	—	—	1	2
Kerosene-Type	—	444	6	—	10	(s)	—	—	18	442
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	441	6	—	13	-2	—	—	78	383
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	328	4	—	7	(s)	—	—	13	327
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	113	2	—	6	-2	—	—	66	56
Residual Fuel Oil	—	215	4	—	0	1	—	—	34	184
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	1	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	18	-16
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	3	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	152	1	—	0	-3	—	—	101	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	48	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	47
Still Gas	—	146	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	146
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,558	2,883	446	37	-81	-33	(s)	2,723	382	2,773

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	October 1996		January-October 1996	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 890	E 29	E 8,135	E 27
Florida	541	17	5,184	17
New York	E 30	E 1	E 254	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 156	E 5	E 1,401	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	8	(s)
West Virginia	E 150	E 5	E 1,410	E 5
Adjustment ^a	11	(s)	-122	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,933	E 578	E 172,727	E 566
Illinois	1,390	45	E 13,368	E 44
Indiana	226	7	2,103	7
Kansas	E 3,657	E 118	E 34,827	E 114
Kentucky	292	9	3,036	10
Michigan	E 893	E 29	E 9,157	E 30
Missouri	10	(s)	97	(s)
Nebraska	302	10	2,964	10
North Dakota	2,872	93	26,909	88
Ohio	E 753	E 24	E 6,952	E 23
Oklahoma	7,246	234	70,979	233
South Dakota	104	3	1,050	3
Tennessee	34	1	319	1
Adjustment ^a	154	5	968	3
PAD District III	E 98,556	E 3,179	E 962,614	E 3,156
Alabama	1,417	46	14,191	47
Arkansas	E 672	E 22	E 7,421	E 24
Louisiana ^b	E 11,516	E 371	E 109,147	E 358
Mississippi	1,732	56	16,003	52
New Mexico	E 5,488	E 177	E 53,793	E 176
Texas ^b	45,560	1,470	E 452,745	E 1,484
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 31,527	E 1,017	E 302,506	E 992
Adjustment ^a	644	21	6,809	22
PAD District IV	E 11,121	E 359	E 113,033	E 371
Colorado	E 2,091	E 67	E 21,421	E 70
Montana	1,343	43	13,109	43
Utah	1,696	55	16,216	53
Wyoming	6,113	197	E 64,366	E 211
Adjustment ^a	-122	-4	-2,080	-7
PAD District V	E 72,699	E 2,345	E 718,177	E 2,355
Alaska ^b	E 43,521	E 1,404	E 425,496	E 1,395
South Alaska	1,178	38	12,319	40
North Slope	41,579	1,341	412,413	1,352
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	764	25	764	3
Arizona	8	(s)	70	(s)
California ^b	23,888	771	E 235,305	E 771
Nevada	90	3	899	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,106	165	54,559	179
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	87	3	1,848	6
U.S. Total^b	E 201,198	E 6,490	E 1,974,686	E 6,474

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,173; California: State - 1,709; Louisiana: State - E1,930; Texas: State - 87; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,531.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	144	553	697	574	293	8,661	9,528
Pentanes Plus	11	64	75	95	68	1,098	1,261
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	489	622	479	225	7,563	8,267
Ethane	57	204	261	116	0	2,942	3,058
Propane	47	188	235	225	143	3,065	3,433
Normal Butane	29	65	94	76	82	1,106	1,264
Isobutane	0	32	32	62	0	450	512
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	6	51	57	92	26	2,015	2,133
Pentanes Plus	0	5	5	11	7	152	170
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6	46	52	81	19	1,863	1,963
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	444	461
Propane	3	33	36	36	11	698	745
Normal Butane	3	7	10	13	8	573	594
Isobutane	0	6	6	15	0	148	163

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,749	4,365	8,769	698	6,197	38,778	5,111	4,047	58,161
Pentanes Plus	3,012	602	1,499	209	647	5,969	788	2,148	10,241
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,737	3,763	7,270	489	5,550	32,809	4,323	1,899	47,920
Ethane	7,081	2,145	3,124	91	2,959	15,400	1,881	1	20,601
Propane	5,477	1,020	2,498	214	1,686	10,895	1,558	435	16,556
Normal Butane	2,192	-796	864	115	600	2,975	594	946	5,873
Isobutane	987	1,394	784	69	305	3,539	290	517	4,890
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	187	932	1,701	154	113	3,087	253	127	5,657
Pentanes Plus	70	220	459	22	16	787	101	18	1,081
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117	712	1,242	132	97	2,300	152	109	4,576
Ethane	9	277	3	96	3	388	3	0	852
Propane	66	213	624	21	59	983	87	92	1,943
Normal Butane	29	115	386	8	27	565	46	8	1,223
Isobutane	13	107	229	7	8	364	16	9	558

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	38,511	2,905	41,416	67,380	12,477	19,888	99,745
Natural Gas Liquids	242	0	242	2,260	442	1,190	3,892
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	131	134	570	835
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	242	0	242	2,129	308	620	3,057
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	131	0	131	1,449	260	448	2,157
Isobutane	111	0	111	680	48	172	900
Other Liquids	9,168	92	9,260	5,024	421	102	5,547
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,102	0	2,102	681	158	87	926
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	23	0	26	49
Oxygenates	W	W	2,102	658	158	61	877
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	794
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,959	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,977	108	3,085	3,100	-64	-34	3,002
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	4,158	-16	4,142	1,257	327	49	1,633
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-69	0	-69	-14	0	0	-14
Total Input to Refineries	47,921	2,997	50,918	74,664	13,340	21,180	109,184
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,211	94	1,305	2,234	402	643	3,279
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,337	97	1,434	2,285	401	713	3,400
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	90.6	96.4	91.0	97.8	100.2	90.2	96.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	489	18	507	794	130	197	1,121
Catalytic Hydrocracking	36	3	39	123	0	5	128
Delayed and Fluid Coking	85	0	85	190	65	69	325
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.92	0.96	0.92	1.16	2.20	0.72	1.20
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	33.66	35.32	33.78	33.07	30.21	36.66	33.43
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,337	97	1,434	2,285	401	713	3,400
Operating	1,257	97	1,354	2,285	401	703	3,389
Idle	80	0	80	0	0	11	11
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	558	0	0	558

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996 (Continued)**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,550	100,789	82,021	5,595	2,882	208,837	14,091	75,926	440,015
Natural Gas Liquids	921	3,380	2,941	160	207	7,609	552	3,777	16,072
Pentanes Plus	427	1,135	511	106	110	2,289	82	1,824	5,030
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	494	2,245	2,430	54	97	5,320	470	1,953	11,042
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	404	1,090	1,647	22	0	3,163	392	1,515	7,358
Isobutane	90	1,155	783	32	97	2,157	78	438	3,684
Other Liquids	960	9,901	3,670	-79	-25	14,427	337	2,163	31,734
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	113	1,798	981	1	13	2,906	123	4,077	10,134
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	106	432	471	0	0	1,009	6	939	2,003
Oxygenates	7	1,366	510	W	W	1,897	117	3,138	8,131
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,009
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	22
MTBE	W	1,281	W	W	W	1,740	W	3,028	6,841
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	259
Unfinished Oils (net)	721	9,402	2,780	-125	-41	12,737	291	-2,803	16,312
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	126	-1,299	-94	45	3	-1,219	-77	898	5,377
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-9	-89
Total Input to Refineries	19,431	114,070	88,632	5,676	3,064	230,873	14,980	81,866	487,821
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	569	3,279	2,671	169	93	6,781	459	2,574	14,399
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,357	2,727	200	95	6,986	518	2,925	15,263
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	93.5	97.7	98.0	84.7	98.3	97.1	88.7	88.0	94.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	193	1,284	922	18	29	2,446	151	642	4,866
Catalytic Hydrocracking	41	179	217	0	0	437	2	422	1,029
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	323	404	11	0	745	41	461	1,657
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.66	1.18	1.46	1.67	0.56	1.25	1.29	1.12	1.18
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.50	31.46	30.03	30.68	39.38	31.60	33.39	25.27	31.13
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,357	2,727	200	95	6,986	518	2,925	15,263
Operating	609	3,330	2,727	200	95	6,959	518	2,849	15,069
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	76	193
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	42,592	43,162

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	858	14	872	2,910	231	300	3,441
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,434	43	1,477	2,827	350	693	3,870
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-578	-29	-607	22	-118	-377	-473
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2	0	2	61	-1	-16	44
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,776	1,119	26,895	39,614	7,608	11,632	58,854
Reformulated	18,075	0	18,075	6,565	904	0	7,469
Oxygenated	0	0	0	762	1,269	43	2,074
Other	7,701	1,119	8,820	32,287	5,435	11,589	49,311
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	2	70	33	17	120
Jet Fuel	1,842	30	1,872	4,643	870	1,151	6,664
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,842	30	1,872	4,643	870	1,151	6,664
Commercial	1,842	24	1,866	4,542	870	1,064	6,476
Military	0	6	6	101	0	87	188
Kerosene	397	116	513	828	190	114	1,132
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,127	793	12,920	17,441	2,995	6,362	26,798
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,577	632	3,209	11,634	2,260	4,682	18,576
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,550	161	9,711	5,807	735	1,680	8,222
Residual Fuel Oil	4,036	78	4,114	1,497	360	108	1,965
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,151	33	2,184	6	0	0	6
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,538	45	1,583	607	0	0	607
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	347	0	347	884	360	108	1,352
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	274	0	274	733	0	32	765
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	675	0	68	743
Special Naphthas	30	19	49	295	0	66	361
Lubricants	297	249	546	490	0	248	738
Naphthenic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Paraffinic	297	249	546	489	0	248	737
Waxes	0	159	159	51	0	45	96
Petroleum Coke	1,565	23	1,588	2,811	883	839	4,533
Marketable	645	0	645	1,661	697	620	2,978
Catalyst	920	23	943	1,150	186	219	1,555
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,260	333	1,593	3,594	701	526	4,821
Still Gas	1,515	97	1,612	2,614	437	819	3,870
Miscellaneous Products	21	29	50	164	76	63	303
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	21	29	50	164	76	63	303
Total	50,000	3,059	53,059	78,430	14,384	22,390	115,204
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,079	-62	-2,141	-3,766	-1,044	-1,210	-6,020

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	493	6,780	3,720	13	44	11,050	83	1,334	16,780
Ethane/Ethylene	2	926	142	0	0	1,070	0	0	1,070
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	845
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	225
Propane/Propylene	743	5,411	3,832	54	61	10,101	313	1,588	17,349
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12,085
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5,264
Normal Butane/Butylene	-119	256	-204	-41	-17	-125	-176	-194	-1,575
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,487
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-88
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-133	187	-50	0	0	4	-54	-60	-64
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-167
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	103
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,580	51,126	39,382	1,399	1,798	105,285	7,716	40,388	239,138
Reformulated	772	12,852	4,033	0	0	17,657	0	26,929	70,130
Oxygenated	209	0	27	0	13	249	1,406	546	4,275
Other	10,599	38,274	35,322	1,399	1,785	87,379	6,310	12,913	164,733
Finished Aviation Gasoline	125	47	94	0	0	266	11	48	447
Jet Fuel	1,525	11,635	11,206	252	213	24,831	1,017	14,521	48,905
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Kerosene-Type	1,525	11,635	11,206	252	213	24,831	1,017	14,513	48,897
Commercial	1,043	10,503	10,751	193	0	22,490	858	12,947	44,637
Military	482	1,132	455	59	213	2,341	159	1,566	4,260
Kerosene	8	784	268	78	8	1,146	152	207	3,150
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,383	25,241	21,990	1,370	753	53,737	3,976	12,865	110,296
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,849	12,365	10,771	594	743	27,322	3,151	9,861	62,119
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,534	12,876	11,219	776	10	26,415	825	3,004	48,177
Residual Fuel Oil	311	6,210	3,796	243	27	10,587	427	6,254	23,347
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	141	1	266	0	0	408	83	83	2,764
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	92	1,076	691	219	27	2,105	139	1,272	5,706
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	78	5,133	2,839	24	0	8,074	205	4,899	14,877
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	103	4,046	542	0	-21	4,670	0	67	5,776
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	129	2,646	2,247	0	0	5,022	19	156	5,940
Special Naphthas	98	563	116	140	0	917	0	52	1,379
Lubricants	W	1,642	W	W	W	3,385	0	809	5,478
Naphthenic	W	208	W	W	W	772	0	314	1,087
Paraffinic	W	1,434	W	W	W	2,613	0	495	4,391
Waxes	8	188	86	82	0	364	0	75	694
Petroleum Coke	340	4,982	4,486	86	17	9,911	263	5,094	21,389
Marketable	46	2,812	3,330	64	0	6,252	63	4,018	13,956
Catalyst	294	2,170	1,156	22	17	3,659	200	1,076	7,433
Asphalt and Road Oil	501	648	952	1,171	155	3,427	951	943	11,735
Still Gas	737	4,975	3,279	167	91	9,249	547	4,253	19,531
Miscellaneous Products	81	333	383	0	0	797	51	132	1,333
Fuel Use	22	0	90	0	0	112	0	-28	84
Nonfuel Use	59	333	293	0	0	685	51	160	1,249
Total	20,474	121,846	93,531	5,708	3,085	244,644	15,213	87,198	515,318
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,043	-7,776	-4,899	-32	-21	-13,771	-233	-5,332	-27,497

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,035	501	12,536	8,239	1,706	2,101	12,046
Petroleum Products	44,115	2,610	46,725	35,503	7,398	11,120	54,021
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	4	194	142	340
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,577	17	1,594	2,448	359	532	3,339
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	794	7	801	1,192	20	249	1,461
Normal Butane/Butylene	610	6	616	914	243	176	1,333
Isobutane/Isobutylene	173	4	177	340	96	107	543
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,623	9	1,632	359	90	78	527
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
Oxygenates	W	W	1,632	332	90	78	500
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	283
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,206	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,062	703	9,765	7,876	484	3,312	11,672
Naphthas and Lighter	1,510	182	1,692	1,826	170	668	2,664
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,039	5	2,044	1,409	95	254	1,758
Heavy Gas Oils	4,342	404	4,746	2,835	217	1,148	4,200
Residuum	1,171	112	1,283	1,806	2	1,242	3,050
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,583	101	5,684	5,497	821	977	7,295
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	193	0	193	28	0	0	28
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,707	260	7,967	5,061	1,389	1,957	8,407
Reformulated	5,310	0	5,310	305	84	0	389
Oxygenated	0	0	0	341	267	0	608
Other	2,397	260	2,657	4,415	1,038	1,957	7,410
Finished Aviation Gasoline	610	0	610	42	47	67	156
Jet Fuel	1,150	23	1,173	2,217	149	465	2,831
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,150	23	1,173	2,217	149	465	2,831
Kerosene	520	75	595	392	47	78	517
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,718	356	8,074	5,525	1,468	2,016	9,009
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,145	306	2,451	3,416	709	1,081	5,206
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,573	50	5,623	2,109	759	935	3,803
Residual Fuel Oil	5,628	65	5,693	944	224	87	1,255
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,498	51	2,549	6	0	0	6
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,953	14	1,967	187	0	1	188
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,177	0	1,177	751	224	86	1,061
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	381	0	381	207	0	6	213
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	79	18	97	190	0	43	233
Lubricants	686	303	989	785	0	0	785
Waxes	0	212	212	127	0	38	165
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	473	0	473	826	647	288	1,761
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,122	417	1,539	2,882	1,472	1,014	5,368
Miscellaneous Products	3	51	54	93	7	20	120
Total Stocks, All Oils	56,150	3,111	59,261	43,742	9,104	13,221	66,067

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	912	19,247	16,366	1,042	414	37,981	2,065	19,603	84,231
Petroleum Products	9,572	64,772	49,139	4,270	1,477	129,230	11,250	65,077	306,303
Pentanes Plus	88	49	55	8	15	215	0	0	555
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,717	2,723	3,218	15	39	7,712	320	1,171	14,136
Ethane/Ethylene	88	418	0	0	0	506	0	0	508
Propane/Propylene	908	1,219	1,171	3	5	3,306	76	134	5,778
Normal Butane/Butylene	440	566	1,561	3	15	2,585	156	693	5,383
Isobutane/Isobutylene	281	520	486	9	19	1,315	88	344	2,467
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	33	1,693	793	11	32	2,562	92	3,274	8,087
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	35
Oxygenates	33	1,693	792	W	W	2,561	92	3,267	8,052
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	423
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	678
MTBE	W	1,427	W	W	W	2,139	W	3,225	6,820
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	131
Unfinished Oils	1,892	21,828	17,184	937	419	42,260	1,715	22,945	88,357
Naphthas and Lighter	683	4,865	3,216	288	235	9,287	337	3,754	17,734
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	339	2,963	3,350	145	79	6,876	297	4,401	15,376
Heavy Gas Oils	495	8,815	7,445	439	105	17,299	806	11,908	38,959
Residuum	375	5,185	3,173	65	0	8,798	275	2,882	16,288
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,175	5,797	5,037	57	350	12,416	2,335	6,944	34,674
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	11	254
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,790	9,758	5,882	267	133	17,830	2,263	10,221	46,688
Reformulated	133	2,598	588	0	0	3,319	0	5,579	14,597
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	731
Other	1,657	7,160	5,294	267	133	14,511	2,140	4,642	31,360
Finished Aviation Gasoline	71	104	171	0	0	346	24	299	1,435
Jet Fuel	467	3,392	2,333	115	61	6,368	345	4,132	14,849
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
Kerosene-Type	467	3,392	2,333	115	61	6,368	345	4,108	14,825
Kerosene	16	210	127	32	28	413	80	92	1,697
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,188	8,684	5,931	493	181	16,477	1,705	6,673	41,938
0.05 percent sulfur and under	677	3,441	2,329	284	126	6,857	1,324	4,774	20,612
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	511	5,243	3,602	209	55	9,620	381	1,899	21,326
Residual Fuel Oil	244	3,025	2,426	131	8	5,834	467	4,389	17,638
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	44	1	59	0	0	104	53	403	3,115
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	64	518	760	90	8	1,440	317	755	4,667
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	136	2,506	1,607	41	0	4,290	97	3,231	9,856
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	22	659	361	0	22	1,064	0	115	1,773
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	925	237	0	0	1,257	0	170	1,427
Special Naphthas	63	1,045	56	120	0	1,284	1	45	1,660
Lubricants	30	3,276	1,647	882	0	5,835	0	1,086	8,695
Waxes	6	202	137	43	0	388	0	135	900
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	745	2,454	0	0	3,199	186	1,358	6,977
Asphalt and Road Oil	659	492	946	1,159	189	3,445	1,717	1,854	13,923
Miscellaneous Products	16	165	122	0	0	303	0	163	640
Total Stocks, All Oils	10,484	84,019	65,505	5,312	1,891	167,211	13,315	84,680	390,534

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
December 1996**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.1	0.5	2.0	4.1	1.9	1.5	3.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	46.5	37.7	45.9	50.2	53.8	51.9	51.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.4	1.0	4.2	6.6	7.0	5.8	6.5
Kerosene	1.0	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	29.2	26.3	29.0	24.7	24.1	32.0	26.1
Residual Fuel Oil	9.7	2.6	9.2	2.1	2.9	0.5	1.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	8.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7
Waxes	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.8	0.8	3.6	4.0	7.1	4.2	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.0	11.1	3.6	5.1	5.6	2.6	4.7
Still Gas	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.0	-2.1	-4.8	-5.3	-8.4	-6.1	-5.9

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.7	6.2	4.4	0.2	1.5	5.0	0.6	1.8	3.7
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	57.0	42.9	41.9	21.8	55.4	43.3	49.5	43.3	45.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.3	10.6	13.2	4.6	7.5	11.2	7.1	19.8	10.7
Kerosene	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.0	22.9	25.9	25.0	26.5	24.3	27.6	17.6	24.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	5.6	4.5	4.4	1.0	4.8	3.0	8.6	5.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.0	-0.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	1.3
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.3	1.5	1.2	12.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.9	4.5	5.3	1.6	0.6	4.5	1.8	7.0	4.7
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	0.6	1.1	21.4	5.5	1.5	6.6	1.3	2.6
Still Gas	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.8	5.8	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.7	-7.1	-5.8	-0.6	-0.7	-6.2	-1.6	-7.3	-6.0

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	2,217	2,698	4,341	9,256
Delaware	0	360	67	427
Florida	0	0	423	423
Georgia	0	0	300	300
Maine	97	0	503	600
Maryland	0	0	39	39
Massachusetts	0	311	811	1,122
New Hampshire	0	0	29	29
New Jersey	881	1,023	389	2,293
New York	1,239	953	585	2,777
North Carolina	0	0	475	475
Pennsylvania	0	0	197	197
South Carolina	0	50	291	341
Vermont	0	1	1	2
Virginia	0	0	231	231
PAD District II	16	0	0	16
Michigan	16	0	0	16
PAD District III	0	1	240	241
Louisiana	0	1	240	241
U.S. Total	2,233	2,699	4,581	9,513

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	41,533	42,047	130,963	3,917	8,508	226,968	7,322
Natural Gas Liquids	1,217	2,713	2,137	466	15	6,548	211
Pentanes Plus	0	5	1,594	32	0	1,631	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,217	2,708	543	434	15	4,917	159
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	1,197	2,065	109	235	1	3,607	116
Propylene	0	165	0	0	0	165	5
Normal Butane	20	192	0	199	0	411	13
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	277	0	0	14	291	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	8,860	149	8,176	0	1,887	19,072	615
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	745	0	0	0	1,200	1,945	63
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	745	0	0	0	1,200	1,945	63
Fuel Ethanol	47	0	0	0	0	47	2
MTBE	698	0	0	0	1,200	1,898	61
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	784	84	8,176	0	649	9,693	313
Naphthas and Lighter	47	7	1,124	0	346	1,524	49
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	737	77	3,424	0	0	4,238	137
Residuum	0	0	3,628	0	303	3,931	127
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,331	65	0	0	38	7,434	240
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,352	487	7,910	203	244	39,196	1,264
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,103	105	269	19	33	9,529	307
Reformulated	5,956	0	77	0	0	6,033	195
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,147	105	192	19	33	3,496	113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	1	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	3,288	0	14	0	120	3,422	110
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,288	0	14	0	120	3,422	110
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,790	0	0	0	2	1,792	58
Other	1,498	0	14	0	118	1,630	53
Kerosene	57	0	0	0	4	61	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,341	275	0	184	34	7,834	253
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	33	33	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	33	33	1
Other	7,341	275	0	184	1	7,801	252
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,882	226	0	65	1	4,174	135
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,459	49	0	119	0	3,627	117
Residual Fuel Oil	9,256	16	241	0	0	9,513	307
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,256	16	241	0	0	9,513	307
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,217	16	0	0	0	2,233	72
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,698	0	1	0	0	2,699	87
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,341	0	240	0	0	4,581	148
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	253	44	2,425	0	0	2,722	88
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,814	0	0	4,814	155
Special Naphthas	114	8	103	0	6	231	7
Lubricants	389	19	0	0	0	408	13
Waxes	11	16	1	0	2	30	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	43	43	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	538	0	43	0	0	581	19
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	0	0	1	6	(s)
Total	81,962	45,396	149,186	4,586	10,654	291,784	9,412

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	465,120	511,220	1,587,491	45,531	129,025	2,738,387	7,482
Natural Gas Liquids	10,977	23,383	38,088	4,165	515	77,128	211
Pentanes Plus	143	176	15,412	825	0	16,556	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,834	23,207	22,676	3,340	515	60,572	165
Ethane	0	3	5,284	0	0	5,287	14
Ethylene	0	128	0	0	0	128	(s)
Propane	10,454	17,777	11,075	1,753	45	41,104	112
Propylene	0	2,482	0	0	0	2,482	7
Normal Butane	329	1,635	3,562	1,277	0	6,803	19
Butylene	0	0	67	0	0	67	(s)
Isobutane	51	1,182	2,688	310	470	4,701	13
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	67,804	455	103,373	0	22,547	194,179	531
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,766	38	850	0	13,155	17,809	49
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	147	0	0	185	1
Oxygenates	3,766	0	703	0	13,155	17,624	48
Fuel Ethanol	47	0	75	0	191	313	1
MTBE	3,682	0	27	0	12,964	16,673	46
Other Oxygenates ^c	37	0	601	0	0	638	2
Unfinished Oils ^a	21,767	230	102,443	0	8,448	132,888	363
Naphthas and Lighter	1,266	54	16,397	0	929	18,646	51
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	288	0	863	1,151	3
Heavy Gas Oils	13,935	176	48,118	0	1,299	63,528	174
Residuum	6,566	0	37,640	0	5,357	49,563	135
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	42,271	187	80	0	944	43,482	119
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	331,157	4,771	80,348	3,164	11,049	430,489	1,176
Finished Motor Gasoline	120,385	1,153	1,991	398	4,226	128,153	350
Reformulated	63,430	0	904	0	3,005	67,339	184
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	56,955	1,153	1,087	398	1,221	60,814	166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	29	0	0	11	49	(s)
Jet Fuel	35,439	0	1,658	0	2,807	39,904	109
Naphtha-Type	318	0	496	0	555	1,369	4
Kerosene-Type	35,121	0	1,162	0	2,252	38,535	105
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	19,671	0	956	0	21	20,648	56
Other	15,450	0	206	0	2,231	17,887	49
Kerosene	445	0	0	0	21	466	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	75,106	2,180	41	2,687	2,067	82,081	224
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	6	507	513	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	6	0	6	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	507	507	1
Other	75,106	2,180	41	2,681	1,560	81,568	223
0.05 percent sulfur and under	36,000	1,584	0	756	1,458	39,798	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	39,106	596	41	1,925	102	41,770	114
Residual Fuel Oil	81,611	94	7,481	0	1,386	90,572	247
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	81,611	94	7,481	0	1,386	90,572	247
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	16,343	94	1,744	0	699	18,880	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	18,578	0	2,180	0	470	21,228	58
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	46,690	0	3,557	0	217	50,464	138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3,427	399	15,851	0	148	19,825	54
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	51,422	0	40	51,462	141
Special Naphthas	1,932	212	1,271	0	34	3,449	9
Lubricants	3,821	263	101	0	0	4,185	11
Waxes	260	172	15	0	20	467	1
Petroleum Coke	129	0	143	0	238	510	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	8,570	229	345	79	39	9,262	25
Miscellaneous Products	23	40	29	0	12	104	(s)
Total	875,058	539,829	1,809,300	52,860	163,136	3,440,183	9,399

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	46,849	400	3,010	266	1,042	0	0	1,160	0	0
Algeria	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	1,160	0	0
Iraq	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	8,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,305	0	3,010	266	1,042	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	52,267	0	3,154	814	1,656	1,389	1,321	2,513	0	0
Indonesia	1,006	0	862	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Nigeria	9,243	0	0	53	0	0	0	627	0	0
Venezuela	42,018	0	2,292	761	1,656	1,389	1,321	1,243	0	0
Non OPEC	127,852	4,517	3,529	6,354	6,831	2,033	6,513	5,840	61	231
Angola	12,566	0	0	0	60	0	0	389	0	0
Argentina	1,758	0	0	244	0	0	0	360	0	0
Australia	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	330	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0
Canada	38,195	4,138	506	175	3,250	160	3,502	971	61	231
China, People's Republic of	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	0	0
Congo	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Egypt	2,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	47	243	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	5,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	260	75	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	31	226	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	350	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	40,328	0	243	0	0	97	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,646	0	196	521	0	115	0	0
Norway	5,132	379	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	499	0	0	298	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	331	27	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,168	0	0	1,979	248	0	0	104	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	737	295	1,972	1,234	2,713	2,174	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,635	0	0	1,075	221	0	0	299	0	0
Total	226,968	4,917	9,693	7,434	9,529	3,422	7,834	9,513	61	231
Persian Gulf^f	46,849	0	3,010	266	1,042	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	778	2,692	0	0	2,624	11,972	58,821	1,511	386	1,897
Algeria	778	2,692	0	0	1,594	6,624	6,624	0	214	214
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	14	0	14
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,121	262	0	262
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,030	5,348	43,653	1,236	173	1,408
Other OPEC	461	0	0	249	223	11,780	64,047	1,686	380	2,066
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,505	2,511	32	49	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	680	9,923	298	22	320
Venezuela	461	0	0	249	223	9,595	51,613	1,355	310	1,665
Non OPEC	1,483	2,122	408	332	810	41,064	168,916	4,124	1,325	5,449
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	449	13,015	405	14	420
Argentina	0	342	0	0	0	946	2,704	57	31	87
Australia	0	567	0	0	0	567	1,218	21	18	39
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	593	593	0	19	19
Brazil	34	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	3	3
Canada	63	0	56	173	438	13,724	51,919	1,232	443	1,675
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,409	78	0	78
Colombia	183	0	0	0	0	871	7,078	200	28	228
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	18	0	18
Ecuador ^d	82	101	0	0	0	525	2,759	72	17	89
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,660	86	0	86
France	20	0	0	0	133	443	443	0	14	14
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,689	184	0	184
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	339	339	0	11	11
Greece	315	0	0	0	0	315	315	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	388	388	0	13	13
Mexico	284	615	0	159	2	1,400	41,728	1,301	45	1,346
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	178	753	753	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	67	497	0	0	0	3,042	3,042	0	98	98
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	666	5,798	166	21	187
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	14	0	14
Portugal	27	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	213	0	352	0	0	565	565	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	797	797	0	26	26
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Spain	31	0	0	0	0	389	389	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	134	1,803	54	4	58
United Kingdom	30	0	0	0	0	2,361	7,529	167	76	243
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,125	9,125	0	294	294
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	52	1,647	3,282	53	53	106
Total	2,722	4,814	408	581	3,657	64,816	291,784	7,322	2,091	9,412
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	1,030	5,348	52,197	1,511	173	1,684

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,657	400	0	266	1,042	0	0	1,160	0	0
Algeria	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	1,160	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,657	0	0	266	1,042	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,219	0	0	814	1,656	1,389	1,321	2,273	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Nigeria	4,848	0	0	53	0	0	0	627	0	0
Venezuela	4,371	0	0	761	1,656	1,389	1,321	1,003	0	0
Non OPEC	27,657	817	784	6,251	6,405	1,899	6,020	5,823	57	114
Angola	8,772	0	0	0	60	0	0	389	0	0
Argentina	431	0	0	244	0	0	0	360	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	330	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0
Canada	2,305	438	0	110	3,093	144	3,009	955	57	114
China, People's Republic of	1,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Egypt	1,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	47	243	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	4,765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	260	75	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	31	226	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	196	521	0	115	0	0
Norway	3,086	379	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	499	0	0	298	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	331	27	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,599	0	0	1,979	248	0	0	104	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	737	295	1,972	1,234	2,713	2,174	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1,075	221	0	0	299	0	0
Total	41,533	1,217	784	7,331	9,103	3,288	7,341	9,256	57	114
Persian Gulf^f	4,657	0	0	266	1,042	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	164	3,032	7,689	150	98	248
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,560	1,560	0	50	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	164	1,472	6,129	150	47	198
Other OPEC	0	0	0	206	223	7,882	17,101	297	254	552
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	21	21
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	680	5,528	156	22	178
Venezuela	0	0	0	206	223	6,559	10,930	141	212	353
Non OPEC	253	0	389	332	371	29,515	57,172	892	952	1,844
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	449	9,221	283	14	297
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	604	1,035	14	19	33
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	593	593	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	2	2
Canada	4	0	37	173	2	8,136	10,441	74	262	337
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	41	0	41
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	688	1,731	34	22	56
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	342	1,422	35	11	46
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,964	63	0	63
France	0	0	0	0	133	423	423	0	14	14
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,765	154	0	154
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	339	339	0	11	11
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	159	0	159	159	0	5	5
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	178	753	753	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	832	832	0	27	27
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	666	3,752	100	21	121
Portugal	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	213	0	352	0	0	565	565	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	797	797	0	26	26
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	358	358	0	12	12
United Kingdom	30	0	0	0	0	2,361	4,960	84	76	160
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,125	9,125	0	294	294
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	51	1,646	1,646	0	53	53
Total	253	0	389	538	758	40,429	81,962	1,340	1,304	2,644
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	164	1,472	6,129	150	47	198

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	3,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	32,762	2,708	84	65	105	0	275	16	0	8
Angola	1,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,228	2,708	84	65	105	0	275	16	0	8
Mexico	3,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42,047	2,708	84	65	105	0	275	16	0	8
Persian Gulf^f	3,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,144	101	0	101
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,163	38	0	38
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,981	64	0	64
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,141	198	0	198
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	35	0	35
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,064	163	0	163
Non OPEC	44	0	19	0	25	3,349	36,111	1,057	108	1,165
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,401	45	0	45
Canada	44	0	19	0	25	3,349	30,577	878	108	986
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,204	103	0	103
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	30	0	30
Total	44	0	19	0	25	3,349	45,396	1,356	108	1,464
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,144	101	0	101

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	39,048	0	3,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,667	0	3,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	35,550	0	2,851	0	0	0	0	240	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	32,232	0	2,292	0	0	0	0	240	0	0
Non OPEC	56,365	543	2,315	0	269	14	0	1	0	103
Angola	2,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	495	543	422	0	0	14	0	0	0	103
Colombia	5,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,124	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	130,963	543	8,176	0	269	14	0	241	0	103
Persian Gulf ^f	39,048	0	3,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	778	2,692	0	0	1,594	8,074	47,122	1,260	260	1,520
Algeria	778	2,692	0	0	1,594	5,064	5,064	0	163	163
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	14	0	14
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,958	224	0	224
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,010	34,677	1,022	97	1,119
Other OPEC	461	0	0	43	0	3,595	39,145	1,147	116	1,263
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	559	559	0	18	18
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,318	107	0	107
Venezuela	461	0	0	43	0	3,036	35,268	1,040	98	1,138
Non OPEC	1,186	2,122	0	0	1	6,554	62,919	1,818	211	2,030
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,393	77	0	77
Argentina	0	342	0	0	0	342	1,669	43	11	54
Australia	0	567	0	0	0	567	567	0	18	18
Brazil	34	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	1	1
Canada	15	0	0	0	0	1,097	1,592	16	35	51
Colombia	183	0	0	0	0	183	5,347	167	6	172
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	18	0	18
Ecuador ^d	82	101	0	0	0	183	940	24	6	30
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	696	22	0	22
France	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	1
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	924	30	0	30
Greece	315	0	0	0	0	315	315	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	11	11
Mexico	284	615	0	0	0	1,142	38,266	1,198	37	1,234
Netherlands Antilles	67	497	0	0	0	1,864	1,864	0	60	60
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,046	66	0	66
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	441	14	0	14
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	9	9
Spain	31	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	134	1,803	54	4	58
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,569	83	0	83
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	2,425	4,814	0	43	1,595	18,223	149,186	4,225	588	4,812
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	3,010	42,058	1,260	97	1,357

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,917	434	0	0	19	0	184	0	0	0
Canada	3,917	434	0	0	19	0	184	0	0	0
Total	3,917	434	0	0	19	0	184	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,357	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,006	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	7,151	15	346	38	33	120	34	0	4	6
Australia	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,250	15	0	0	33	2	34	0	4	6
China, People's Republic of	1,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Other	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,508	15	649	38	33	120	34	0	4	6
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	32	669	4,586	126	22	148
Canada	0	0	0	0	32	669	4,586	126	22	148
Total	0	0	0	0	32	669	4,586	126	22	148
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	866	866	866	0	28	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	866	866	866	0	28	28
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	303	1,660	44	10	54
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	303	1,309	32	10	42
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	11	0	11
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	381	977	8,128	231	32	262
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	651	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	379	473	4,723	137	15	152
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147	37	0	37
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	13	0	13
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	99	99	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	23	0	23
Total	0	0	0	0	1,247	2,146	10,654	274	69	344
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	866	866	866	0	28	28

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	547,390	13,219	31,875	901	8,038	259	433	10,944	0	0
Algeria	2,964	11,231	11,901	542	467	158	433	8,687	0	0
Iraq	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	86,127	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	456,896	1,988	19,974	359	7,571	0	0	2,257	0	0
United Arab Emirates	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	710,517	3,549	34,658	7,062	16,801	18,594	17,688	31,739	0	0
Indonesia	16,155	0	2,046	0	0	103	0	3,352	0	0
Nigeria	216,626	0	2,684	163	0	0	0	4,969	0	0
Venezuela	477,736	3,549	29,928	6,899	16,801	18,491	17,688	23,418	0	0
Non OPEC	1,480,480	43,804	66,355	35,519	103,314	21,051	63,960	47,889	466	3,449
Angola	125,845	0	749	0	60	0	330	1,645	0	0
Argentina	16,311	0	1,364	1,343	86	0	30	709	0	0
Australia	8,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,876	827	1,191	0	0	330	0	0
Benin	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	1,062	1,212	0	0	220	0	121
Cameroon	748	0	252	0	0	0	0	669	0	0
Canada	390,828	37,346	2,172	2,143	32,066	996	32,346	7,684	466	3,162
China, People's Republic of	21,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	82,247	0	198	0	97	328	0	2,220	0	0
Congo	11,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	33,966	0	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,426	0	0
Egypt	13,852	0	1,055	266	0	0	0	265	0	0
France	0	0	981	3,211	754	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	66,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,196	260	318	0	459	877	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	582	865	0	0	476	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	837	0	0	0	0	756	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,188	103	0	101	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,064	0	1,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	441,632	2,776	1,777	1,648	0	1,176	41	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	701	2,248	2,676	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10,335	311	568	4,346	375	2,350	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	107,223	3,314	1,406	256	1,353	0	222	0	0	0
Oman	12,808	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	8,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,917	0	0
Portugal	0	0	983	82	2,826	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	6,517	0	394	1,296	129	0	298	291	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,913	0	445	155	0	0	0	0
Spain	311	0	4,536	1,879	3,022	0	0	319	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,129	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	21,265	0	1,784	0	0	110	131	2,864	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	344	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	78,913	368	3,193	10,244	14,515	0	31	1,509	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	13,430	2,645	35,731	13,810	29,516	19,278	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	582	0	0
Zaire	5,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17,438	0	466	3,561	4,278	29	181	1,167	0	0
Total	2,738,387	60,572	132,888	43,482	128,153	39,904	82,081	90,572	466	3,449
Persian Gulf^f	544,426	1,988	19,974	359	7,571	101	0	2,257	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	3,189	41,947	0	0	21,912	132,717	680,107	1,496	363	1,858
Algeria	1,454	41,947	0	0	13,762	90,582	93,546	8	247	256
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	1	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	143	244	86,371	235	1	236
Saudi Arabia	1,735	0	0	0	8,007	41,891	498,787	1,248	114	1,363
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	980	3	0	3
Other OPEC	1,314	412	0	5,481	4,918	142,216	852,733	1,941	389	2,330
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	14	5,515	21,670	44	15	59
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	8,046	224,672	592	22	614
Venezuela	1,314	182	0	5,481	4,904	128,655	606,391	1,305	352	1,657
Non OPEC	15,322	9,103	4,185	3,781	8,665	426,863	1,907,343	4,045	1,166	5,211
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,784	128,629	344	8	351
Argentina	437	342	0	0	129	4,440	20,751	45	12	57
Australia	0	2,524	0	0	0	2,524	11,500	25	7	31
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	1	1
Belgium	335	0	0	0	0	6,559	6,559	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	2	0	2
Brazil	34	0	0	0	27	2,906	2,906	0	8	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	921	1,669	2	3	5
Canada	969	0	752	2,595	4,453	127,150	517,978	1,068	347	1,415
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,030	57	0	57
Colombia	183	0	0	0	0	3,026	85,273	225	8	233
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,963	33	0	33
Ecuador ^d	82	101	0	0	0	2,757	36,723	93	8	100
Egypt	742	0	0	0	0	2,328	16,180	38	6	44
France	165	0	0	0	869	5,980	5,980	0	16	16
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,338	181	0	181
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	72	5,182	5,182	0	14	14
Greece	1,354	0	0	0	290	2,256	2,256	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,562	12	0	12
India	594	222	0	0	250	1,592	1,592	0	4	4
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	2,389	2,389	0	7	7
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	1,593	1,593	0	4	4
Japan	121	0	0	0	29	150	150	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	148	0	0	0	168	3,708	3,708	0	10	10
Malaysia	0	312	0	0	120	2,134	4,198	6	6	11
Mexico	2,521	615	0	660	970	12,269	453,901	1,207	34	1,240
Netherlands	1,087	60	0	0	653	7,425	7,425	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	1,175	2,552	0	0	0	22,062	22,062	0	60	60
New Zealand	0	1,239	0	0	185	1,424	1,424	0	4	4
Norway	21	780	0	0	0	7,352	114,575	293	20	313
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	488	13,296	35	1	36
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	2,094	11,050	24	6	30
Portugal	102	0	0	0	0	3,993	3,993	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	3,657	0	3,332	0	0	7,445	7,445	0	20	20
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,552	1,552	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,408	8,925	18	7	24
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	2,553	2,553	0	7	7
Spain	53	0	0	526	43	10,378	10,689	1	28	29
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,144	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	505	0	0	0	37	5,431	26,696	58	15	73
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	654	654	0	2	2
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	1,039	1,039	0	3	3
United Kingdom	117	0	0	0	0	29,977	108,890	216	82	298
Virgin Islands	179	0	0	0	0	114,589	114,589	0	313	313
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	782	782	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,487	15	0	15
Other	499	316	0	0	370	10,867	28,305	48	30	77
Total	19,825	51,462	4,185	9,262	35,495	701,796	3,440,183	7,482	1,917	9,399
Persian Gulf^f	2,234	0	0	0	8,150	42,634	587,060	1,488	116	1,604

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	62,883	3,191	638	901	8,038	129	433	8,687	0	0
Algeria	0	3,191	638	542	467	28	433	8,687	0	0
Kuwait	549	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	62,334	0	0	359	7,571	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	142,848	1,161	2,515	6,982	16,801	16,390	17,688	28,707	0	0
Indonesia	2,054	0	615	0	0	0	0	2,674	0	0
Nigeria	70,647	0	1,149	163	0	0	0	3,633	0	0
Venezuela	70,147	1,161	751	6,819	16,801	16,390	17,688	22,400	0	0
Non OPEC	259,389	6,482	18,614	34,388	95,546	18,920	56,985	44,217	445	1,932
Angola	74,836	0	0	0	60	0	330	1,252	0	0
Argentina	431	0	0	1,343	86	0	30	622	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	827	1,191	0	0	330	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	1,062	1,212	0	0	220	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0
Canada	22,717	3,629	147	1,956	30,331	942	26,872	7,399	445	1,932
China, People's Republic of	10,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	10,740	0	0	0	97	328	0	1,890	0	0
Congo	2,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	5,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	0	0
Egypt	11,689	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	218	3,211	754	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	32,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,045	260	318	0	459	877	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	582	865	0	0	476	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	756	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,866	0	0	1,648	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	2,248	2,676	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	776	311	568	4,323	375	2,350	0	0
Norway	55,476	2,635	0	256	1,353	0	222	0	0	0
Peru	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,235	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	1,011	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	1,296	129	0	298	291	0	0
Spain	0	0	727	1,879	3,022	0	0	319	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	534	0	497	0	0	110	131	2,864	0	0
Turkey	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	23,266	218	447	10,244	14,515	0	31	1,096	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,964	2,645	34,339	13,217	28,237	19,278	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0
Zaire	2,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	2,720	2,548	0	0	998	0	0
Total	465,120	10,834	21,767	42,271	120,385	35,439	75,106	81,611	445	1,932
Persian Gulf ^f	62,883	0	0	359	7,571	101	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	0	0	0	1,670	23,862	86,745	172	65	237
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	14,161	14,161	0	39	39
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	650	2	(s)	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,670	9,600	71,934	170	26	197
Other OPEC	0	0	0	5,136	1,287	96,667	239,515	390	264	654
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,289	5,343	6	9	15
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,945	75,592	193	14	207
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,136	1,287	88,433	158,580	192	242	433
Non OPEC	3,252	0	3,821	3,434	1,373	289,409	548,798	709	791	1,499
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,642	76,478	204	4	209
Argentina	0	0	0	0	129	2,210	2,641	1	6	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	2,348	0	6	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	2,494	2,494	0	7	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	0	1	1
Canada	86	0	489	2,248	154	76,630	99,347	62	209	271
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,588	29	0	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,315	13,055	29	6	36
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,042	6	0	6
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	6,628	15	3	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	266	11,955	32	1	33
France	35	0	0	0	258	4,476	4,476	0	12	12
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,449	89	0	89
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	72	5,031	5,031	0	14	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	1,923	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	1,038	1,038	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	660	0	2,308	8,174	16	6	22
Netherlands	83	0	0	0	424	5,431	5,431	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	8,703	8,703	0	24	24
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	4,466	59,942	152	12	164
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	1,412	2,124	2	4	6
Portugal	6	0	0	0	0	1,099	1,099	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	2,764	0	3,332	0	0	6,552	6,552	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,552	1,552	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,014	2,014	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	526	43	6,516	6,516	0	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	37	3,639	4,173	1	10	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	1	1
United Kingdom	101	0	0	0	0	26,652	49,918	64	73	136
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	109,680	109,680	0	300	300
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,480	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	99	6,365	6,365	0	17	17
Total	3,427	0	3,821	8,570	4,330	409,938	875,058	1,271	1,120	2,391
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	1,670	9,701	72,584	172	27	198

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	42,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	17,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	25,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	98,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	30,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	68,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	370,004	23,207	230	187	1,153	0	2,180	94	0	212
Angola	13,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	281,805	23,207	230	187	1,153	0	2,180	94	0	212
Colombia	9,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	5,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	42,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	511,220	23,207	230	187	1,153	0	2,180	94	0	212
Persian Gulf^f	42,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,571	116	0	116
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,220	47	0	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,351	69	0	69
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,645	270	0	270
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,051	82	0	82
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,594	187	0	187
Non OPEC	399	0	263	229	455	28,609	398,613	1,011	78	1,089
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,644	37	0	37
Canada	399	0	263	229	455	28,609	310,414	770	78	848
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,728	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,611	15	0	15
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	3	0	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,164	115	0	115
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,216	12	0	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,308	9	0	9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	14	0	14
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	955	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	4	0	4
Total	399	0	263	229	455	28,609	539,829	1,397	78	1,475
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,571	116	0	116

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	425,406	10,028	31,237	0	0	0	0	2,040	0	0
Algeria	2,964	8,040	11,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	54,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	367,391	1,988	19,974	0	0	0	0	2,040	0	0
United Arab Emirates	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	450,514	2,388	29,583	80	0	1,373	0	2,054	0	0
Indonesia	1,030	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	115,928	0	1,535	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	0
Venezuela	333,556	2,388	27,489	80	0	1,373	0	718	0	0
Non OPEC	711,571	10,260	41,623	0	1,991	285	41	3,387	0	1,271
Angola	37,365	0	749	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Argentina	15,880	0	1,364	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Cameroon	748	0	252	0	0	0	0	408	0	0
Canada	3,151	6,655	1,583	0	0	30	0	0	0	984
China, People's Republic of	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	60,640	0	198	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Congo	9,921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	17,822	0	953	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Egypt	2,163	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
France	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	32,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	524	0	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	393,602	2,776	1,777	0	0	226	41	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	47,531	679	1,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	499	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	4,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	0	0
Portugal	0	0	983	0	1,340	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	6,417	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	311	0	3,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,423	0	1,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	104	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	50,447	150	2,746	0	0	0	0	413	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Zaire	2,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,736	0	466	0	0	29	0	169	0	0
Total	1,587,491	22,676	102,443	80	1,991	1,658	41	7,481	0	1,271
Persian Gulf^f	422,442	1,988	19,974	0	0	0	0	2,040	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	3,014	41,947	0	0	13,905	102,171	527,577	1,162	279	1,441
Algeria	1,279	41,947	0	0	13,762	76,291	79,255	8	208	217
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	1	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	143	143	54,317	148	(s)	148
Saudi Arabia	1,735	0	0	0	0	25,737	393,128	1,004	70	1,074
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	1	0	1
Other OPEC	1,314	412	0	345	279	37,828	488,342	1,231	103	1,334
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	14	573	1,603	3	2	4
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	3,101	119,029	317	8	325
Venezuela	1,314	182	0	345	265	34,154	367,710	911	93	1,005
Non OPEC	11,523	9,063	101	0	2,265	81,810	793,381	1,944	224	2,168
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,142	38,507	102	3	105
Argentina	437	342	0	0	0	2,230	18,110	43	6	49
Australia	0	2,524	0	0	0	2,524	2,524	0	7	7
Belgium	335	0	0	0	0	4,211	4,211	0	12	12
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	2	0	2
Brazil	34	0	0	0	27	182	182	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	660	1,408	2	2	4
Canada	484	0	0	0	0	9,736	12,887	9	27	35
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	1	0	1
Colombia	183	0	0	0	0	711	61,351	166	2	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,921	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	82	101	0	0	0	1,497	19,319	49	4	53
Egypt	742	0	0	0	0	2,062	4,225	6	6	12
France	130	0	0	0	611	1,504	1,504	0	4	4
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,717	89	0	89
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	1,354	0	0	0	147	2,113	2,113	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,562	12	0	12
India	594	222	0	0	250	1,321	1,321	0	4	4
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	466	466	0	1	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	317	317	0	1	1
Japan	121	0	0	0	15	136	136	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	3,188	3,188	0	9	9
Malaysia	0	312	0	0	0	727	1,251	1	2	3
Mexico	2,521	615	0	0	950	8,991	402,593	1,075	25	1,100
Netherlands	1,004	60	0	0	0	1,402	1,402	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	1,175	2,552	0	0	0	12,249	12,249	0	33	33
New Zealand	0	1,239	0	0	185	1,424	1,424	0	4	4
Norway	21	780	0	0	0	2,886	50,417	130	8	138
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	488	987	1	1	3
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	682	5,053	12	2	14
Portugal	96	0	0	0	0	2,419	2,419	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	893	0	0	0	0	893	893	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	6,811	18	1	19
Spain	53	0	0	0	0	3,862	4,173	1	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	1,129	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	505	0	0	0	0	1,792	19,215	48	5	53
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	654	654	0	2	2
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	2	2
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	3,325	53,772	138	9	147
Virgin Islands	179	0	0	0	0	1,282	1,282	0	4	4
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	479	479	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,052	6	0	6
Other	499	316	0	0	80	1,559	3,295	5	4	9
Total	15,851	51,422	101	345	16,449	221,809	1,809,300	4,337	606	4,943
Persian Gulf^f	2,234	0	0	0	143	26,379	448,821	1,154	72	1,226

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	45,531	3,340	0	0	398	0	2,687	0	0	0
Canada	45,531	3,340	0	0	398	0	2,687	0	0	0
Total	45,531	3,340	0	0	398	0	2,687	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	16,530	0	0	0	0	130	0	217	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	14,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0
United Arab Emirates	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	18,510	0	2,560	0	0	831	0	978	0	0
Indonesia	13,071	0	872	0	0	103	0	678	0	0
Venezuela	5,439	0	1,688	0	0	728	0	300	0	0
Non OPEC	93,985	515	5,888	944	4,226	1,846	2,067	191	21	34
Australia	8,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	37,624	515	212	0	184	24	607	191	21	34
China, People's Republic of	9,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,970	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	103	0	101	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	830	0	1,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	950	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,087	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Oman	12,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,913	0	445	155	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	363	0	1,392	593	1,279	0	0	0
Other	14,211	0	0	841	1,730	0	181	0	0	0
Total	129,025	515	8,448	944	4,226	2,807	2,067	1,386	21	34
Persian Gulf^f	16,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	79	825	7,329	52,860	124	20	144
Canada	0	0	0	79	825	7,329	52,860	124	20	144
Total	0	0	0	79	825	7,329	52,860	124	20	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	6,337	6,684	23,214	45	18	63
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	(s)	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,184	39	0	39
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	6,337	6,554	8,374	5	18	23
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	1	0	1
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,352	7,721	26,231	51	21	72
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,653	14,724	36	5	40
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	3,352	6,068	11,507	15	17	31
Non OPEC	148	40	0	39	3,747	19,706	113,691	257	54	311
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,976	25	0	25
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	39	3,019	4,846	42,470	103	13	116
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,953	27	0	27
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139	3	0	3
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	195	5,165	14	1	14
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	148	0	0	0	168	520	520	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	1,407	2,237	2	4	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	20	970	970	0	3	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	229	592	592	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,110	0	3	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,309	34	0	34
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,873	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	475	475	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	(s)	0	(s)
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	2,553	2,553	0	7	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,627	3,627	0	10	10
Other	0	0	0	0	191	2,943	17,154	39	8	47
Total	148	40	0	39	13,436	34,111	163,136	353	93	446
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	6,337	6,554	23,084	45	18	63

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	862	0	0	0	2,123	2,985	96
Natural Gas Liquids	11	200	1,335	0	303	1,849	60
Pentanes Plus	3	110	0	0	(s)	113	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8	91	1,335	0	303	1,736	56
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	6	38	682	0	246	972	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	52	653	0	57	764	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	45	(s)	376	0	(s)	421	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	(s)	229	0	(s)	230	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	44	0	147	0	0	191	6
Finished Petroleum Products	1,116	557	17,236	14	7,220	26,143	843
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	38	3,174	(s)	386	3,623	117
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	0	0	150	151	5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	105	0	1,790	0	1,523	3,418	110
Kerosene	3	(s)	1	0	10	14	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	121	51	4,345	0	1,863	6,380	206
Residual Fuel Oil	5	25	2,323	0	813	3,166	102
Special Naphthas	10	5	31	(s)	8	55	2
Lubricants	117	43	1,011	4	141	1,317	42
Waxes	23	18	36	8	14	100	3
Petroleum Coke	659	371	4,497	0	2,286	7,814	252
Asphalt and Road Oil	45	4	27	1	22	100	3
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	1	0	3	6	(s)
Total	2,034	758	18,946	14	9,646	31,399	1,013

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	4,184	1,703	0	(s)	34,311	40,198	110
Natural Gas Liquids	992	3,545	7,383	3	7,536	19,459	53
Pentanes Plus	43	838	1	0	2	883	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	949	2,707	7,382	3	7,535	18,576	51
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	452	714	6,208	0	2,846	10,220	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	497	1,993	1,174	3	4,689	8,355	23
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	379	51	6,985	(s)	455	7,869	22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	15	23	4,269	(s)	12	4,320	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	364	28	2,715	0	443	3,549	10
Finished Petroleum Products	13,099	6,223	174,414	176	97,446	291,358	796
Finished Motor Gasoline	617	198	33,389	27	3,896	38,127	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	1	243	0	461	705	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	750	117	9,497	0	6,604	16,968	46
Kerosene	202	7	339	0	245	793	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,390	277	37,246	0	28,690	69,603	190
Residual Fuel Oil	1,906	728	22,126	0	12,406	37,165	102
Special Naphthas	241	93	781	3	6,481	7,598	21
Lubricants	1,766	668	8,716	82	1,274	12,506	34
Waxes	201	214	391	49	148	1,002	3
Petroleum Coke	3,365	2,518	61,422	3	37,050	104,359	285
Asphalt and Road Oil	606	1,401	260	14	168	2,448	7
Miscellaneous Products	54	1	3	0	25	84	(s)
Total	18,654	11,521	188,781	179	139,749	358,884	981

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	42	34	1	229	60
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	2	0	130	1	392	0
Canada	862	111	129	160	844	3	246	134
Chile	0	0	0	71	0	0	199	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0
China, Taiwan	1,300	0	0	0	573	1	244	(s)
Colombia	0	0	36	785	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	108	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Dominican Republic	0	2	0	0	0	0	78	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	38	50	0	0	0	80
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	278	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	33	0	0	6	30
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	277	274
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	0	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	813
Japan	0	0	0	1	1,381	3	111	1
Korea, Republic of	802	(s)	496	0	350	(s)	553	275
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Mexico	0	0	1,013	2,271	0	2	1,192	227
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	2
Russia	0	0	0	93	0	(s)	215	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	1,167	864
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	0	0	66	0
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	114
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20	0	0	1	0	0	2	60
Total	2,985	113	1,736	3,623	3,569	14	6,380	3,166

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	5	5	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Australia	3	5	(s)	288	2	0	301	10
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	1	0	370	12
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	1	(s)	610	1	(s)	614	20
Brazil	2	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	528	17
Canada	8	110	44	756	48	2	3,458	112
Chile	(s)	7	1	0	0	(s)	278	9
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	98	3
China, Taiwan	(s)	33	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	2,155	70
Colombia	(s)	2	1	0	1	(s)	825	27
Costa Rica	1	147	1	0	0	0	257	8
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	13	(s)	0	0	0	95	3
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	171	6
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	2	56	(s)	(s)	337	11
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	2	28	4	(s)	39	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	44	0	0	44	1
Greece	0	1	0	164	0	0	165	5
Guatemala	(s)	7	1	0	0	0	77	2
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	1	6	0	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	561	18
India	0	325	(s)	(s)	2	0	330	11
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	83	(s)	0	85	3
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	190	6
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	259	8
Italy	1	(s)	1	1,133	0	0	1,177	38
Jamaica	5	1	0	93	0	16	965	31
Japan	4	24	6	1,632	3	1	3,167	102
Korea, Republic of	4	6	1	60	(s)	(s)	2,547	82
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	8	139	29	208	21	359	5,469	176
Netherlands	4	2	(s)	249	3	(s)	1,209	39
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
New Zealand	0	2	0	132	0	0	134	4
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	39	0	0	39	1
Panama	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	1
Peru	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Philippines	0	23	4	0	0	(s)	26	1
Portugal	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	6
Puerto Rico	3	11	(s)	0	(s)	0	28	1
Russia	3	5	0	0	0	0	316	10
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Singapore	(s)	32	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	2,093	68
South Africa	0	1	(s)	58	0	(s)	59	2
Spain	0	1	(s)	873	(s)	0	874	28
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	(s)	11	1	0	(s)	1	15	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	130	0	0	0	0	197	6
Turkey	(s)	1	0	374	0	0	375	12
United Arab Emirates	0	16	0	78	(s)	0	94	3
United Kingdom	0	2	1	123	8	0	250	8
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	168	2	0	192	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	1
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	198	(s)	355	2	(s)	640	21
Total	55	1,317	100	7,814	100	427	31,399	1,013

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	35	108	0	292	0
Australia	0	0	5	2	0	(s)	5	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	0	177	399	308	1	1,533	1,306
Bahrain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	7	3	0	0	9	0
Brazil	0	(s)	117	507	2,121	4	5,804	241
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	5,939	854	3,189	1,517	4,217	301	3,221	4,653
Chile	0	0	1	1,849	2	0	1,443	160
China, People's Republic of	801	0	854	239	0	0	927	1
China, Taiwan	2,612	0	91	0	573	2	4,808	1,200
Colombia	0	0	347	2,861	(s)	0	128	0
Costa Rica	0	0	1	154	20	0	230	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Dominican Republic	0	22	284	170	0	1	476	85
Ecuador	0	0	1,302	94	0	(s)	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	265
El Salvador	0	2	504	396	0	0	406	113
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,457	419
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	266	0
Germany, FR	0	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	310	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Guatemala	0	0	61	1,469	19	31	926	346
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	87	835	96	30	900	1,335
Hong Kong	27	(s)	3	1	149	2	309	295
India	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	235	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	269	189
Israel	0	0	1	0	2,313	(s)	228	43
Italy	0	0	6	2	0	0	285	714
Jamaica	0	0	270	0	25	0	1,421	7,028
Japan	2,102	0	1,222	546	5,000	204	1,500	394
Korea, Republic of	7,663	(s)	910	1	1,260	3	9,268	407
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	0
Mexico	267	1	8,263	22,143	1	26	5,681	8,656
Netherlands	0	0	24	0	241	0	7,768	735
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	152	0	0	1,171	311
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	256	0	4	0
Norway	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	89	117	262	0	2,844	1,908
Peru	0	0	(s)	415	4	176	213	61
Philippines	0	0	422	0	0	0	3,778	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico	6	0	12	3,062	0	0	982	147
Russia	0	0	1	627	28	1	1,704	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	2	1	1	466	3	6,770	4,552
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	479	0
Spain	0	0	1	39	0	1	141	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	1
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Thailand	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	93	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	287	0
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	146	412
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom	0	0	159	6	(s)	1	12	137
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	23	0
Venezuela	0	0	18	1	1	1	57	(s)
Virgin Islands	20,760	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	20	0	132	479	202	(s)	739	1,036
Total	40,198	883	18,576	38,127	17,673	793	69,603	37,165

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	12	151	8	3	4	424	1,037	3
Australia	12	109	7	4,176	7	1	4,324	12
Bahama Islands	(s)	72	0	0	19	(s)	3,816	10
Bahrain	0	1	0	764	1	0	766	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	6	88	4	9,634	7	6	9,763	27
Brazil	215	158	5	689	7	847	10,717	29
Cameroon	0	2	0	126	0	0	127	(s)
Canada	228	1,525	411	6,008	1,988	234	34,287	94
Chile	6	109	4	216	(s)	3	3,794	10
China, People's Republic of	(s)	117	10	0	4	1	2,955	8
China, Taiwan	9	297	5	22	2	1	9,622	26
Colombia	1	76	6	1	8	5	3,432	9
Costa Rica	14	232	5	0	(s)	100	758	2
Denmark	(s)	1	1	1,185	(s)	0	1,191	3
Dominican Republic	13	193	1	88	21	(s)	1,354	4
Ecuador	2	31	2	0	(s)	1	1,437	4
Egypt	1	32	0	236	(s)	(s)	538	1
El Salvador	7	110	2	0	0	2	1,542	4
Finland	1	4	0	0	1	(s)	7	(s)
France	1	11	21	4,574	15	(s)	6,498	18
French Pacific Islands	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	268	1
Germany, FR	1	43	41	758	40	3	1,198	3
Ghana	0	2	0	338	0	0	341	1
Greece	(s)	16	(s)	1,611	(s)	(s)	1,632	4
Guatemala	16	258	12	0	0	10	3,149	9
Guinea	0	16	0	0	0	0	17	(s)
Honduras	11	98	2	0	1	86	3,481	10
Hong Kong	1	118	9	0	2	(s)	915	2
India	0	841	6	2	14	(s)	1,099	3
Indonesia	(s)	25	1	421	1	1	461	1
Ireland	1	(s)	6	278	0	1	746	2
Israel	2	33	(s)	945	1	(s)	3,566	10
Italy	23	17	11	10,625	2	1	11,686	32
Jamaica	18	14	2	263	12	125	9,177	25
Japan	5,947	229	51	20,182	15	86	37,479	102
Korea, Republic of	255	110	13	1,957	7	3	21,859	60
Malaysia	1	24	3	1	1	2	47	(s)
Mexico	55	1,434	292	1,725	134	3,834	52,511	143
Netherlands	7	52	3	6,932	26	60	15,847	43
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	1,270	(s)	0	1	232	3,137	9
New Zealand	(s)	20	2	727	1	(s)	752	2
Nigeria	(s)	173	(s)	0	1	(s)	435	1
Norway	0	5	(s)	881	1	(s)	888	2
Panama	(s)	44	1	126	(s)	58	5,449	15
Peru	4	26	2	2	2	1	905	2
Philippines	1	102	11	5	(s)	3	4,322	12
Poland	(s)	3	0	6	0	0	9	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	934	0	(s)	937	3
Puerto Rico	582	186	15	(s)	1	298	5,292	14
Russia	7	50	0	0	(s)	(s)	2,423	7
Saudi Arabia	(s)	20	(s)	128	(s)	(s)	153	(s)
Singapore	1	272	2	83	5	227	12,384	34
South Africa	(s)	108	1	947	1	(s)	1,535	4
Spain	2	6	3	12,363	1	2	12,559	34
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Sweden	0	11	2	494	0	(s)	515	1
Switzerland	16	3	0	0	(s)	2	30	(s)
Thailand	48	111	2	(s)	2	7	266	1
Trinidad and Tobago	5	694	(s)	(s)	1	1	989	3
Turkey	(s)	37	(s)	5,674	1	(s)	6,271	17
United Arab Emirates	1	1,586	(s)	771	8	(s)	2,369	6
United Kingdom	1	43	9	2,719	45	2	3,135	9
Uruguay	(s)	14	(s)	0	0	1	40	(s)
Venezuela	3	27	6	1,938	18	1,075	3,145	9
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	201	20,962	57
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Other	60	1,043	2	2,800	17	2	6,533	18
Total	7,598	12,506	1,002	104,359	2,448	7,953	358,884	981

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
December 1996**

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,511	13	34	0	0	37	-3	-1	302	383	1,894
Algeria	0	13	0	0	0	37	0	0	163	214	214
Iraq	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Kuwait	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	262
Saudi Arabia	1,236	(s)	34	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	139	172	1,408
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-1	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,686	0	53	45	42	81	-8	(s)	158	371	2,057
Indonesia	32	0	0	0	0	21	-3	(s)	28	46	78
Nigeria	298	0	0	0	(s)	20	0	(s)	2	22	320
Venezuela	1,355	0	53	45	42	40	-5	(s)	128	303	1,659
Non OPEC	4,028	90	103	-50	5	86	-240	-28	454	421	4,449
Angola	405	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	420
Argentina	57	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	19	30	87
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	(s)	18	9	30
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-7	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	-20	(s)	8	-1	-1
Brazil	0	(s)	0	-4	-13	2	0	(s)	1	-14	-14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,204	129	100	-22	105	27	-23	-2	45	359	1,563
China, People's Republic of	78	0	0	0	-3	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	75
China, Taiwan	-42	0	0	-18	-8	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-28	-70
Colombia	200	-1	-25	0	0	22	0	(s)	6	1	202
Congo	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Ecuador ^c	72	0	0	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	6	17	89
Egypt	86	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	86
France	0	(s)	0	0	-9	0	-2	(s)	14	3	3
Gabon ^d	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
Germany, FR	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	-1	(s)	8	10	10
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	10	5	5
Guatemala	7	0	-1	0	(s)	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-2	5
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-10	(s)	-11	-11
Italy	0	0	7	0	0	-1	-37	(s)	1	-30	-30
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-1	-26	-3	(s)	-1	-31	-31
Japan	0	0	(s)	-45	-4	(s)	-53	-1	(s)	-102	-102
Korea, Republic of	-26	-16	0	-11	-18	-9	-2	(s)	12	-44	-70
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,301	-33	-73	3	-38	-7	-7	-4	29	-131	1,170
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	-31	0	-8	(s)	24	-15	-15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6	17	0	4	0	(s)	71	98	98
Norway	166	12	9	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	20	186
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	-1
Peru	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	11	7	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	11	11
Russia	0	0	-3	0	3	0	0	(s)	16	16	16
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	0	-28	(s)	12	-16	-16
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	54	(s)	0	0	-2	0	0	-4	4	-2	52
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	167	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	65	68	235
Virgin Islands	0	0	64	40	88	70	0	0	32	293	293
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other	52	-1	8	-8	-56	-38	-26	-14	37	-97	-45
Total	7,225	103	191	-5	47	205	-251	-29	914	1,174	8,400
Persian Gulf^e	1,511	(s)	34	0	0	0	-3	-1	139	169	1,681

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-December 1996

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,496	36	22	1	1	30	-2	-4	272	356	1,851
Algeria	8	31	1	(s)	1	24	0	(s)	190	247	256
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	235	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	236
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,248	5	21	0	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	82	114	1,362
United Arab Emirates	3	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	-4	(s)	-6	-4
Other OPEC	2,014	10	46	50	48	87	-6	-1	144	378	2,392
Indonesia	44	0	0	(s)	(s)	9	-1	(s)	6	14	58
Nigeria	592	0	0	-1	(s)	14	0	(s)	8	21	613
Venezuela	1,305	10	46	51	48	64	-5	(s)	130	343	1,648
Non OPEC	3,862	69	178	10	-15	29	-275	-18	335	314	4,176
Angola	344	0	(s)	0	1	4	0	(s)	2	8	351
Argentina	45	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	2	(s)	(s)	8	9	54
Australia	25	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)	7	-5	20
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	1	-26	(s)	14	-9	-9
Benin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brazil	0	(s)	2	-6	-16	(s)	-2	(s)	1	-21	-21
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	1	2	4
Canada	1,052	93	83	-9	80	8	-16	-2	32	270	1,322
China, People's Republic of	55	-2	-1	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	49
China, Taiwan	-7	(s)	0	-2	-13	-3	(s)	-1	(s)	-19	-26
Colombia	225	-1	-8	1	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	1	-1	224
Congo	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	33
Ecuador ^c	93	-4	(s)	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	4	4	96
Egypt	38	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	6	5	43
France	0	(s)	2	0	-4	-1	-12	(s)	14	-1	-1
Gabon ^d	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	181
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	2	-2	(s)	9	11	11
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	6	2	2
Guatemala	12	(s)	-4	(s)	-3	-1	0	-1	(s)	-9	4
India	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	(s)	-2	4	1	1
Italy	0	(s)	2	0	-1	-1	-29	(s)	2	-25	-25
Jamaica	0	-1	0	(s)	-4	-19	-1	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	-6	-3	-1	-14	-4	-1	-55	-1	-17	-96	-102
Korea, Republic of	-21	-2	(s)	-3	-25	-1	-5	(s)	9	-29	-50
Malaysia	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	6	6	11
Mexico	1,206	-15	-61	3	-15	-24	-5	-4	11	-109	1,097
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	-1	-21	-2	-19	(s)	13	-23	-23
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1	12	-2	6	0	-3	39	52	52
Norway	293	9	4	0	1	0	-2	(s)	7	18	311
Oman	35	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	36
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-8	-5	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Peru	24	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	28
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	-7	0	-3	(s)	(s)	9	8	6	6
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Russia	18	(s)	-1	(s)	-4	1	0	(s)	5	(s)	18
Spain	1	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	-34	(s)	19	-6	-5
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	3	2	2
Thailand	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	58	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	-2	6	12	70
Turkey	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	-1	-16	(s)	1	-14	-14
United Kingdom	216	1	40	(s)	(s)	4	-7	(s)	37	73	289
Virgin Islands	-57	0	98	38	81	53	0	(s)	44	313	256
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	2
Zaire	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15
Other	48	-4	10	-8	-44	-16	-25	-7	29	-66	-18
Total	7,372	115	246	61	34	146	-284	-23	752	1,047	8,419
Persian Gulf^e	1,488	5	21	(s)	(s)	6	-4	-4	84	107	1,595

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	13,537	63,252	700,315	11,018	62,354	850,476
Refinery	12,536	12,046	37,981	2,065	19,603	84,231
Tank Farms and Pipelines	983	50,167	82,263	8,116	28,643	170,172
Leases	18	1,039	14,255	837	763	16,912
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	565,816	0	0	565,816
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	13,345	13,345
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	160,326	147,753	241,022	16,702	93,244	659,047
Refinery	46,725	54,021	129,230	11,250	65,077	306,303
Bulk Terminal	85,996	54,725	62,536	2,286	21,352	226,895
Pipeline	27,548	36,874	46,169	2,913	6,688	120,192
Natural Gas Processing Plant	57	2,133	3,087	253	127	5,657
Pentanes Plus	30	1,924	4,202	169	40	6,365
Refinery	0	340	215	0	0	555
Bulk Terminal	25	856	2,093	1	22	2,997
Pipeline	0	558	1,107	67	0	1,732
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	170	787	101	18	1,081
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,009	24,489	50,652	1,042	3,913	86,105
Refinery	1,594	3,339	7,712	320	1,171	14,136
Bulk Terminal	2,422	12,239	27,357	55	2,633	44,706
Pipeline	1,941	6,948	13,283	515	0	22,687
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	1,963	2,300	152	109	4,576
Ethane/Ethylene	1	3,469	13,829	220	0	17,519
Refinery	0	2	506	0	0	508
Bulk Terminal	1	1,607	9,948	0	0	11,556
Pipeline	0	1,399	2,987	217	0	4,603
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	461	388	3	0	852
Propane/Propylene	4,878	13,434	22,714	403	1,472	42,901
Refinery	801	1,461	3,306	76	134	5,778
Bulk Terminal	2,100	7,411	10,161	52	1,246	20,970
Pipeline	1,941	3,817	8,264	188	0	14,210
Natural Gas Processing Plant	36	745	983	87	92	1,943
Normal Butane/Butylene	947	5,580	9,123	277	2,064	17,991
Refinery	616	1,333	2,585	156	693	5,383
Bulk Terminal	321	2,422	4,711	3	1,363	8,820
Pipeline	0	1,231	1,262	72	0	2,565
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	594	565	46	8	1,223
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	2,006	4,986	142	377	7,694
Refinery	177	543	1,315	88	344	2,467
Bulk Terminal	0	799	2,537	0	24	3,360
Pipeline	0	501	770	38	0	1,309
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	163	364	16	9	558
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,842	1,654	5,158	186	4,291	13,131
Refinery	1,632	527	2,562	92	3,274	8,087
Bulk Terminal	210	1,054	2,281	86	380	4,011
Pipeline	0	73	315	8	637	1,033
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	27	1	0	7	35
Refinery	0	27	1	0	7	35
Fuel Ethanol	27	1,336	276	87	339	2,065
Refinery	W	283	W	W	W	423
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	678
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	678

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,416	W	4,271	W	3,924	9,996
Refinery	1,206	W	2,139	W	3,225	6,820
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,819	W	75	2,166
Pipeline	W	W	313	W	624	1,010
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,765	11,672	42,260	1,715	22,945	88,357
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,692	2,664	9,287	337	3,754	17,734
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,044	1,758	6,876	297	4,401	15,376
Heavy Gas Oils	4,746	4,200	17,299	806	11,908	38,959
Residuum	1,283	3,050	8,798	275	2,882	16,288
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,504	8,663	13,516	2,338	7,016	38,037
Refinery	5,684	7,295	12,416	2,335	6,944	34,674
Bulk Terminal	812	398	635	0	14	1,859
Pipeline	8	970	465	3	58	1,504
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	193	28	22	0	11	254
Refinery	193	28	22	0	11	254
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,015	41,478	44,652	4,626	21,705	157,476
Refinery	7,967	8,407	17,830	2,263	10,221	46,688
Bulk Terminal	24,835	18,052	9,092	914	8,700	61,593
Pipeline	12,213	15,019	17,730	1,449	2,784	49,195
Reformulated	17,253	1,164	8,680	0	10,828	37,925
Refinery	5,310	389	3,319	0	5,579	14,597
Bulk Terminal	9,628	543	1,916	0	4,075	16,162
Pipeline	2,315	232	3,445	0	1,174	7,166
Oxygenated	358	944	1	280	4	1,587
Refinery	0	608	0	123	0	731
Bulk Terminal	262	322	1	128	3	716
Pipeline	96	14	0	29	1	140
Other	27,404	39,370	35,971	4,346	10,873	117,964
Refinery	2,657	7,410	14,511	2,140	4,642	31,360
Bulk Terminal	14,945	17,187	7,175	786	4,622	44,715
Pipeline	9,802	14,773	14,285	1,420	1,609	41,889
Finished Aviation Gasoline	817	426	434	24	571	2,272
Refinery	610	156	346	24	299	1,435
Bulk Terminal	207	180	74	0	272	733
Pipeline	0	90	14	0	0	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	37	0	25	255	317
Refinery	0	0	0	0	24	24
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	37	0	25	231	293
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,617	8,688	13,093	778	7,477	39,653
Refinery	1,173	2,831	6,368	345	4,108	14,825
Bulk Terminal	3,681	2,120	2,009	248	2,163	10,221
Pipeline	4,763	3,737	4,716	185	1,206	14,607

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,533	1,421	911	125	105	7,095
Refinery	595	517	413	80	92	1,697
Bulk Terminal	3,585	819	378	0	7	4,789
Pipeline	353	85	120	45	6	609
Distillate Fuel Oil	47,390	32,233	31,444	2,935	12,853	126,855
Refinery	8,074	9,009	16,477	1,705	6,673	41,938
Bulk Terminal	31,046	13,873	6,564	622	4,588	56,693
Pipeline	8,270	9,351	8,403	608	1,592	28,224
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	19,079	22,597	15,445	2,464	8,949	68,534
Refinery	2,451	5,206	6,857	1,324	4,774	20,612
Bulk Terminal	12,838	10,224	4,010	555	3,089	30,716
Pipeline	3,790	7,167	4,578	585	1,086	17,206
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	28,311	9,636	15,999	471	3,904	58,321
Refinery	5,623	3,803	9,620	381	1,899	21,326
Bulk Terminal	18,208	3,649	2,554	67	1,499	25,977
Pipeline	4,480	2,184	3,825	23	506	11,018
Residual Fuel Oil^c	21,780	1,884	15,249	467	6,331	45,711
Refinery	5,693	1,255	5,834	467	4,389	17,638
Bulk Terminal	16,087	629	9,415	0	1,768	27,899
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	174	174
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	7,134	93	392	53	459	8,131
Refinery	2,549	6	104	53	403	3,115
Bulk Terminal	4,585	87	288	0	56	5,016
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	7,621	439	5,774	317	1,068	15,219
Refinery	1,967	188	1,440	317	755	4,667
Bulk Terminal	5,654	251	4,334	0	313	10,552
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,025	1,352	9,083	97	4,630	22,187
Refinery	1,177	1,061	4,290	97	3,231	9,856
Bulk Terminal	5,848	291	4,793	0	1,399	12,331
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	381	213	1,064	0	115	1,773
Refinery	381	213	1,064	0	115	1,773
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	1,257	0	170	1,427
Refinery	0	0	1,257	0	170	1,427
Special Naphthas	118	233	1,498	1	45	1,895
Refinery	97	233	1,284	1	45	1,660
Bulk Terminal	21	0	214	0	0	235
Lubricants	2,419	1,615	7,073	0	1,567	12,674
Refinery	989	785	5,835	0	1,086	8,695
Bulk Terminal	1,430	830	1,238	0	481	3,979
Waxes	212	165	388	0	135	900
Refinery	212	165	388	0	135	900
Petroleum Coke	473	1,761	3,199	186	1,358	6,977
Refinery	473	1,761	3,199	186	1,358	6,977
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,124	8,921	4,213	2,066	2,159	20,483
Refinery	1,539	5,368	3,445	1,717	1,854	13,923
Bulk Terminal	1,585	3,553	768	349	305	6,560
Miscellaneous Products	104	248	737	19	182	1,290
Refinery	54	120	303	0	163	640
Bulk Terminal	50	122	418	11	19	620
Pipeline	0	6	16	8	0	30
Total Stocks, All Oils	173,863	211,005	941,337	27,720	155,598	1,509,523

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

^b Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers. Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^c Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	32,802	14,938	262	17,602	4,180	39,120	15, 289	23,831	21,780	2,937
Connecticut	976	976	0	0	111	2,712	1,078	1,634	134	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,059	1,650	0	409	167	2,124	838	1,286	3,492TW	
Florida	4,037	0	0	4,037	117	1,739	1,150	589	1,226	59
Georgia	1,506	0	0	1,506	57	1,125	817	308	208	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,098	593	0	505	279	2,539	822	1,717	764	W
Massachusetts	1,637	1,637	0	0	552	3,566	830	2,736	1,585	W
New Jersey	7,046	5,558	1	1,487	659	8,193	3,128	5,065	8, 320	W
New York	3,208	1,124	153	1,931	988	6,425	1,709	4,716	2,930	W
North Carolina	2,102	0	0	2,102	237	1,631	917	714	409	W
Pennsylvania	4,767	1,312	108	3,347	710	5,415	2,051	3,364	1,259	W
Rhode Island	695	695	0	0	W	704	205	499	W	W
South Carolina	969	0	0	969	145	909	563	346	W	W
Virginia	2,466	1,393	0	1,073	145	1,896	1,055	841	762TW	
West Virginia	236	0	0	236	W	142	126	16	W	W
PAD District II	26,459	932	930	24,597	1,336	22,882	15,430	7,452	1,884	9,617
Illinois	3,345	269	89	2,987	204	3,397	2,538	859	707	718
Indiana	2,575	81	92	2,402	217	2,576	1,458	1,118	108TW	
Iowa	1,266	0	0	1,266	W	1,299	1,126	173	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,365	0	0	2,365	21	2,123	1,519	604	11	4,19 8
Kentucky	1,188	217	128	843	72	1,433	744	689	W	W
Michigan	3,134	0	41	3,093	168	2,043	1,640	403	65	2, 130
Minnesota	1,701	84	267	1,350	W	1,285	1,021	264	168	W
Missouri	960	0	0	960	W	863	700	163	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	519	0	1	518	W	929	495	434	W	W
Ohio	4,075	65	7	4,003	450	2,412	1,369	1,043	163	W
Oklahoma	1,852	0	3	1,849	W	1,410	782	628	148	654
Tennessee	1,759	0	104	1,655	49	1,391	950	441	260	W
Wisconsin	1,720	216	198	1,306	W	1,721	1,088	633	44	W
PAD District III	26,922	5,235	1	21,686	791	23,041	10,867	12,174	15,249	14,450
Alabama	1,093	0	0	1,093	58	979	609	370	272	17
Arkansas	867	0	0	867	W	723	408	315	W	W
Louisiana	5,281	588	0	4,693	127	5,506	2,204	3,302	7,01 1	2,869
Mississippi	2,054	27	0	2,027	352	2,105	700	1,405	W	3,8 75
New Mexico	418	0	1	417	W	325	270	55	8	W
Texas	17,209	4,620	0	12,589	226	13,403	6,676	6,727	7,644	7,544
PAD District IV	3,177	0	251	2,926	80	2,327	1,879	448	467	215
Colorado	718	0	251	467	W	366	309	57	W	W
Idaho	217	0	0	217	W	232	172	60	W	W
Montana	1,060	0	0	1,060	W	675	675	0	42	10
Utah	563	0	0	563	W	564	296	268	100	112
Wyoming	619	0	0	619	W	490	427	63	W	54
PAD District V	18,921	9,654	3	9,264	99	11,261	7,863	3, 398	6,157	1,472
Alaska	639	0	0	639	W	892	77	815	W	W
Arizona	894	0	2	892	W	284	222	62	W	W
California	11,576	9,654	0	1,922	92	6,494	5,538	956	3,60 3	520
Hawaii	709	0	0	709	W	590	204	386	W	W
Nevada	216	0	1	215	W	214	181	33	W	W
Oregon	1,572	0	0	1,572	W	950	694	256	352	W
Washington	3,315	0	0	3,315	W	1,837	947	890	895	203
U.S. Total	108,281	30,759	1,447	76,075	6,486	98,631	51,328	47,303	45,537	28,691

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	79	509	0	148	947	767	0	0	55,988
Petroleum Products	8,778	27	0	3,605	4,671	2,593	0	101,686	26,942
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	852
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	0	0	1,319	2,948	181	0	3,203	6,177
Unfinished Oils	36	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	9	0	13	0	0	0	682	1,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,733	0	0	1,263	1,095	917	0	52,237	11,212
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	739	0	0	10,205	739
Oxygenated	0	0	0	156	0	26	0	0	0
Other	5,733	0	0	1,107	356	891	0	42,032	10,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	20	84
Jet Fuel	382	0	0	61	0	1,028	0	14,454	4,040
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	382	0	0	61	0	1,028	0	14,454	4,040
Kerosene	114	0	0	178	0	0	0	185	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,493	0	0	590	210	460	0	28,622	2,614
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,965	0	0	202	202	450	0	15,268	2,164
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	528	0	0	388	8	10	0	13,354	450
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	1,485	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	79
Lubricants	0	18	0	46	9	0	0	548	186
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	108	64	0	0	191	37
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,857	536	0	3,753	5,618	3,360	0	101,686	82,930

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	743	850	0	0	0	4,782	0
Petroleum Products	496	2,489	2,377	2,721	691	0	0	136	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	137	296	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,171	2,425	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	376	1,795	709	0	656	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	376	1,795	709	0	656	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	110	399	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	110	399	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	10	295	252	0	35	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10	162	252	0	30	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	133	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	496	2,489	3,120	3,571	691	0	0	4,918	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	509	0	947	767	0	55,988
Petroleum Products	8,722	0	1,829	4,408	2,593	76,003	24,809
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	236	0	0	852
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,319	2,948	181	3,011	6,177
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,733	0	386	1,095	917	37,892	10,273
Reformulated	0	0	0	739	0	9,656	739
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Other	5,733	0	386	356	891	28,236	9,534
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	7	0	64
Jet Fuel	382	0	14	0	1,028	11,594	3,895
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	382	0	14	0	1,028	11,594	3,895
Kerosene	114	0	11	0	0	119	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,493	0	86	129	460	23,387	2,010
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,965	0	28	121	450	12,375	1,856
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	528	0	58	8	10	11,012	154
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,722	509	1,829	5,355	3,360	76,003	80,797

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	743	850	0	4,782	0
Petroleum Products	496	2,228	2,377	2,721	691	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	137	296	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,171	2,425	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	376	1,534	709	0	656	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	376	1,534	709	0	656	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	110	399	56	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	110	399	56	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	10	295	252	0	35	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10	162	252	0	30	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	133	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	496	2,228	3,120	3,571	691	4,782	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	79	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	56	27	0	1,776	263	0	25,683	1,686
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	0	0	0	0	0	192	0
Unfinished Oils	36	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	9	0	0	0	0	682	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	877	0	0	14,345	382
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	382
Oxygenated	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	721	0	0	13,796	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	47	0	0	2,860	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	47	0	0	2,860	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	167	0	0	66	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	504	81	0	5,235	1,027
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	174	81	0	2,893	148
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	330	0	0	2,342	879
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	109	0	1,485	277
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	109	0	1,485	277
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
Lubricants	0	18	0	46	9	0	548	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	108	64	0	191	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135	27	0	1,924	263	0	25,683	1,686

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,164	21,833	2,133	261	0	0	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	192	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	123	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	668	14	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	699	13,264	939	261	0	0	0
Reformulated	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	532	13,264	939	261	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	15	20	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	65	2,795	145	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	65	2,795	145	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	279	3,929	604	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,745	308	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	279	1,184	296	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	212	996	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	212	996	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	59	79	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	236	312	186	0	0	0	136
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	191	37	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,164	21,833	2,133	261	0	0	136

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	148	588	-440	56,810	1,862	54,948
Petroleum Products	105,291	8,805	96,486	38,097	10,869	27,228
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	989	236	753
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,522	20	4,502	7,368	4,448	2,920
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	905	1,529	-624
Propane/Propylene	4,522	0	4,522	5,092	2,103	2,989
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	20	-20	899	718	181
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	472	98	374
Unfinished Oils	27	36	-9	159	27	132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	695	9	686	1,538	13	1,525
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,500	5,733	47,767	17,654	3,275	14,379
Reformulated	10,205	0	10,205	739	739	0
Oxygenated	156	0	156	0	182	-182
Other	43,139	5,733	37,406	16,915	2,354	14,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	20	84	7	77
Jet Fuel	14,515	382	14,133	4,478	1,089	3,389
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	14,515	382	14,133	4,478	1,089	3,389
Kerosene	363	114	249	166	178	-12
Distillate Fuel Oil	29,212	2,493	26,719	5,359	1,260	4,099
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,470	1,965	13,505	4,381	854	3,527
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	13,742	528	13,214	978	406	572
Residual Fuel Oil	1,485	0	1,485	0	109	-109
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	59	0	59	79	0	79
Lubricants	594	18	576	186	55	131
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	299	0	299	37	172	-135
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105,439	9,393	96,046	94,907	12,731	82,176

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	7,088	55,988	-48,900	767	1,593	-826	0	4,782	-4,782
Petroleum Products	7,555	131,613	-124,058	3,089	5,789	-2,700	3,180	136	3,044
Pentanes Plus	532	852	-320	0	433	-433	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,373	9,380	-4,007	181	3,596	-3,415	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,939	345	2,594	0	1,970	-1,970	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,229	7,911	-6,682	178	1,007	-829	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	937	723	214	3	378	-375	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	268	401	-133	0	241	-241	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	123	-123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9	2,220	-2,211	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,095	65,620	-64,525	1,293	1,365	-72	2,451	0	2,451
Reformulated	739	10,944	-10,205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	0	0
Other	356	54,676	-54,320	1,267	1,365	-98	2,451	0	2,451
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	104	-104	7	0	7	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	19,003	-19,003	1,138	56	1,082	399	0	399
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	19,003	-19,003	1,138	56	1,082	399	0	399
Kerosene	0	185	-185	0	52	-52	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	210	31,541	-31,331	470	287	183	330	0	330
0.05 percent sulfur and under	202	17,604	-17,402	460	282	178	192	0	192
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8	13,937	-13,929	10	5	5	138	0	138
Residual Fuel Oil	109	1,485	-1,376	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	138	-138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	163	734	-571	0	0	0	0	136	-136
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	64	228	-164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,643	187,601	-172,958	3,856	7,382	-3,526	3,180	4,918	-1,738

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production, imports, and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These

data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 100 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the

bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

ments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, “Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report,” is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, “Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report,” is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year’s data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company’s competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, “Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts” and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S.

Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. This original monthly estimate is used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the Petroleum Marketing Annual.
- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data	Month of Production																	
Availability	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96	9-96	10-96	11-96	12-96	1-97
Reported State Data ^c																		
10-14-95	1457	0																
11-14-95	3529	1389	0															
12-14-95	5694	3392	1483	0														
1-14-96	5701	4766	3426	1494	0													
2-14-96	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0												
3-14-96	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0											
4-14-96	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0										
5-14-96	6073	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0									
6-14-96	6099	6038	6044	6147	6059	5818	4754	3443	1472	0								
7-14-96	6097	6060	6067	6172	6086	5821	5878	4808	3344	1355	0							
8-14-96	6096	6062	6072	6176	6088	5917	5968	5969	4925	3311	1550	0						
9-14-96	6459	6062	6072	6176	6089	6117	6157	5683	5534	4643	1879	1451	0					
10-14-96	6459	6422	6439	6548	6089	6121	6163	5753	5805	5685	4767	1781	1425	0				
11-14-96	6459	6422	6439	6549	6090	6121	6164	5954	5811	5699	5759	3177	1823	1497	0			
12-14-96	6459	6422	6439	6549	6091	6125	6166	5956	5843	5766	5800	4641	4533	1915	1421	0		
1-14-97	6459	6422	6439	6549	6467	6458	6524	6329	5843	5793	5830	4853	4544	4628	3272	1568	0	
2-14-97	6457	6459	6422	6439	6549	6468	6458	6524	6329	5842	5798	5859	5738	5718	4744	4604	1889	0
Product Estimates																		
2-14-97	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	10	11	18	33
Month of Production																		
Type of Estimate	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96	9-96	10-96	11-96	12-96	1-97
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
Original ^e	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6364	6321	6474	6401	6434	6494	6503	6531	6509	6495
Interim ^f	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	6479	6443	6502	6383	6389	6504	6490	6465	6448	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	6024	5964	6040	5791	5908	5959	5985	6121	5941	
Revised	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193	6171	6018	5928	5997	5841	5878	5956	6002	5971		
Final ^g	6447	6416	6421	6585	6530													

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a

survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary

of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an “R” for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month’s data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of “Who Must Submit” participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the “must submit” companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, “Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.”

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, “Monthly Crude Oil Report.” However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states — Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the “lease adjustment,” a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the “lease adjustment” could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mix-

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied.....	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

(0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	14,739	29	14,707	70	14,734	58	15,296T36	15,591	57	15,909	71	
Crude Oil.....	13,708	22	13,529	36	13,755	38	14,263	32	14,401	38	14,535	34
Pentanes Plus.....	172	0	163	0	168	0	152	0	162	0	176	0
LPGs.....	416	3	318	1	246	0	226	0	215	0	211	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	261	4	186	(s)	110	0	76	0	79	0	72	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	132	1	135	0	150	0	136	0	139	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	281	3	287	6	294	-1	300	(s)	322	0	318	0
Unfinished Oils.....	241	-7	372	7	176	-5	273	-14	431	-12	571T-16	
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	8	44	19	102	26	87	19	66	31	102	54
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-5	0	-6	0	-7	0	-4	0	-6	0	-3	0
Production.....	17,572	47	17,457	92	17,654	65	18,267	48	18,559	51	18,821	67
Pentanes Plus.....	310	-1	314	2	327	1	333	1	332	-1	350	-1
LPGs.....	1,909	-3	1,903	9	2,176	4	2,298	7	2,289	-2T2,286	-2	
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	557	(s)	642	1	662	4	652	(s)	648	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	989	6	998	2	1,041	2	1,046	2	1,049	-1	1,031	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	133	-6	158	13	281	2	370	(s)	371	(s)	364T-1	
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	190	-6	212	(s)	221	1	216	-1	243	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	291	3	244	3	273	6	269	-1	273	(s)	242	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	12	-23	6	16	14	-14	5	-5	18	-66	26
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,333	15	7,303	33	7,242	11	7,475	14	7,724	13	7,820	28
Reformulated.....	1,825	13	1,901	20	2,138	28	2,200	19	2,309	31	2,222	41
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	635	6	581	0	459	0	347	0	226	0
Other.....	4,539	10	4,768	7	4,523	-16	4,816	-5	5,069	-18	5,372	-13
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	14	0	9	0	20	0	24	0	22	0	24	1
Jet Fuel.....	1,597	0	1,500	0	1,470	0	1,466	0	1,419	0	1,514	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	0	1,496	0	1,468	0	1,464	0	1,418	0	1,512	0
Kerosene.....	94	0	76	0	40	0	29	0	29	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,110	-6	3,145	-13	3,110	-4	3,305	-5	3,258	-3	3,291	-9
Residual Fuel Oil.....	774	24	776	21	701	(s)	671	(s)	732	0	731T(s)	
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	29	181	11	171	12	181	15	194	14	167	12
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	211	-26	164	22	151	17	195	10	185	13	203T14	
Special Naphthas.....	46	0	48	0	55	0	54	0	58	0	46	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	178	(s)	162	4	168	1	160	0	188	0
Waxes.....	22	0	22	0	21	(s)	23	0	23	0	25	0
Petroleum Coke.....	630	(s)	645	-1	678	(s)	689	(s)	659	0	664	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	293	(s)	372	(s)	401	(s)	481	0	569T0	
Still Gas.....	642	-1	638	-2	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696T(s)	
Miscellaneous Products.....	40	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	45	0
Imports.....	9,272	50	8,287	86	8,967	100	9,357	62	9,914	17	9,920	4
Crude Oil.....	7,260	43	6,553	59	7,136	79	7,316	55	8,029	0	7,958	0
Pentanes Plus.....	53	0	44	0	42	0	38	0	48	0	60	0
LPGs.....	208	(s)	136	3	165	(s)	125	-3	156	(s)	183	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	103	3	116	(s)	82	-3	103	(s)	121T1	
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	29	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	24	0	27	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	4	0	15	0	10	0	14	0	21	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	30	0	51	0	50	0	44	0	47	0	43	0
Unfinished Oils.....	385	(s)	283	16	361	5	444	5	337	0	417	0
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	83	25	67	13	73	7	71	0	69	38	91	40
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	343	-30	305	-12	310	(s)	501	0	444	-31	426	-40
Reformulated.....	181	-16	157	-12	140	-7	207	3	307	-38	217	-40
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	162	-14	148	0	170	7	295	-3	137	7	209	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	80	9	108	-8	101	4	108	5	112	10	127	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	16	-16	5	-5	5	-5	19	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	9	92	9	96	9	102	93	10	127	0	0
Kerosene.....	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	243	11	271	8	253	3	258	0	215	1	185	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	320	0	222	0	227	0	237	0	203	0	174	-6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	-9	73	6	77	0	42	0	29	0	38	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	152	0	134	0	124	0	119	0	168	0	165	0
Special Naphthas.....	8	0	10	(s)	11	(s)	13	(s)	11	(s)	8	0
Lubricants.....	9	0	8	0	22	0	7	0	12	0	14	0
Waxes.....	1	(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	0	18	1	12	1	33	0	31	-1	29	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,543,332	166	1,499,930	-768	1,481,933	-244	1,501,194	40	1,519,363	-157	1,545,513	851
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	303,334	-245	301,502	-225	299,622	43	302,969	2 10	304,778	-849	314,280	156
Pentanes Plus	5,514	-5	5,248	-2	5,653	47	5,447	15	6,926	12	7,817	-10
LPGs	72,562	124	55,478	99	56,380	-300	64,310	1	73,972	83	87,457	-4
Ethane/Ethylene	20,153	0	16,047	-3	14,791	-529	14,521	0	15,537	266	16,146	0
Propane/Propylene	31,587	283	21,679	197	21,674	173	25,228	-1	31,731	-27	40,540	-2
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,255	-119	11,508	-108	13,335	-15	17,364	-2	19,524	-55	22,757	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,567	-40	6,244	13	6,580	71	7,197	4	7,180	-101	8,014	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	12,506	-125	12,545	-205	12,626	7	12,537	4	12,155	2	10,893	3
Unfinished Oils	91,886	-302	89,123	-475	94,473	53	100,657	49	99,712	494	98,443	122
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	44,561	934	44,508	919	43,812	781	42,655	372	42,037	1,124	39,664	1,521
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	175	0	183	0	237	0	162	0	160	0	132	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	169,280	-568	168,830	-1,250	159,400	-1,105	160,306	-551	163,102	-1,302	164,962	-1,140
Reformulated	39,180	-839	40,265	-956	40,911	-1,107	40,721	-569	44,053	-1,466	40,544	-1,216
Oxygenated	4,761	122	1,902	78	1,226	-7	1,105	-47	1,386T-166	1,083	0	
Other	125,339	149	126,663	-372	117,263	9	118,465T117,663	330	123,335	76	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,359	0	2,230	-1	2,083	0	2,185	0	2,201	0	2,081	10
Jet Fuel	38,660	-206	34,677	-110	34,083	-104	35,585	-74	36,738	-24	38,848	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	522	-124	551	-80	567	-86	555	-74	372	-26	365	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,138	-82	34,126	-30	33,516	-18	35,030	0	36,366	2	38,483	0
Kerosene	7,433	-80	5,784	17	3,654	18	3,333	-1	3,383	-1	3,079	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	113,099	600	96,821	219	89,707	-8	90,053	0	95,586	113	101,602	30
Residual Fuel Oil	35,721	64	31,537	234	31,682	10	33,669	72	34,275	17	34,924	-33
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	3,107	41	2,605	19	2,014	40	2,303	114	2,964	104	2,787	151
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,477	255	1,672	361	1,453	229	1,958	142	1,578	163	1,667	201
Special Naphthas	1,913	0	1,864	0	1,913	0	1,886	0	2,006	0	1,957	0
Lubricants	12,718	0	13,052	-11	12,357	46	12,220	32	11,450	-3	11,717	0
Waxes	873	0	867	0	851	-10	828	0	823	0	897	0
Petroleum Coke	8,145	-321	7,518	-411	7,377	0	7,223	0	7,277T0	6,784	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	25,096	0	30,886	54	32,213	9	33,208	-353	31,230	-80	29,864	-154
Miscellaneous Products	1,283	0	1,383	0	1,218	0	1,215	8	1,207-10T1,204	0	0	
Product Supplied	18,212	33	18,498	118	18,180	58	17,837	46	17,857	21	18,049	34
Crude Oil	11	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	6	0
Pentanes Plus	237	5	204	2	187	(s)	226	3	170	-1	204	-1
LPGs	2,323	-19	2,249	12	2,029	17	1,877	-6	1,851	-4	1,772	2
Ethane/Ethylene	675	-1	713	(s)	697	18	691	-14	634	-8	642	9
Propane/Propylene	1,476	-5	1,404	8	1,132	3	978	5	922	(s)	838	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	99	-10	59	12	120	-1	148	(s)	200	1	196	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	73	-3	73	-9	80	-2	61	4	95	2	96	-4
Unfinished Oils	-22	8	7	15	13	-7	-35	19	-64	-3	-111	29
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	4	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,254	5	7,552	44	7,729	7	7,869	-5	7,998	7T8,089	-18	
Reformulated	1,930	24	2,020	11	2,255	26	2,413	3	2,505	23	2,552	-8
Oxygenated	979	-13	733	8	603	3	463	1	338	4	236	-6
Other	4,345	-6	4,799	25	4,871	-22	4,993	-10	5,154T-19	5,301	-5	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	13	(s)	25	(s)	21	0	22	0	28	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,609	16	1,678	-11	1,531	4	1,512	4	1,481	8	1,559	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	4	4	19	-18	-2	-5	8	-5	26	-2	2	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,605	12	1,659	7	1,534	9	1,505	9	1,45510T1,557	(s)		
Kerosene	93	2	133	-3	103	(s)	40	1	28	0	28	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,681	-7	3,722	8	3,453	7	3,385	-6	3,118	-6	3,194	-6
0.05% & under	2,051	-7	2,078	14	2,086	16	2,163	-2	2,143	2	2,206	-2
Greater than 0.05%	1,630	-1	1,644	-5	1,367	-9	1,222	-4	976	-9	989	-5
Residual Fuel Oil	1,020	36	1,028	16	829	7	745	-2	826	2	739	-4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	204	19	271	18	267	11	214	13	201	14	211	18
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	362	-35	291	18	282	21	298	13	365	12	366T12	
Special Naphthas	50	0	34	(s)	58	(s)	52	(s)	33	(s)	36	0
Lubricants	133	2	144	1	190	2	133	1	168	1	141	(s)
Waxes	20	(s)	21	0	21	(s)	23	(s)	22	0	22	0
Petroleum Coke	328	2	350	2	442	-13	372	(s)	328	0	383	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	211	(s)	110	-1	338	3	393	12	571	-10	636T3	
Still Gas	642	-1	638	-2	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696T(s)	
Miscellaneous Products	38	0	38	(s)	46	0	42	(s)	42	1	45	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	15,669	5	15,901	-19	15,834	-1	15,580	2	—	—	—	30	
Crude Oil	14,319	40	14,423	3	14,483	-1	14,276	1	—	—	—	—	24
Pentanes Plus	175	0	177	0	177	0	186	-1	—	—	@151	—	(s)
LPGs.....	201	0	202	(s)	260	0	308	(s)	—	—T—	—	(s)	
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	0	69	0	123	0	193	(s)	—	—	151	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	0	132	(s)	136	0	114	(s)	—	—T—	—	(s)	
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	327	0	320	0	312	0	309	0	—	—	151	—	1
Unfinished Oils	529	-35	600	-19	563	(s)	358	-1	—	1	—	—	-10
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	118	(s)	182	-3	42	0	149	3	—	—	—	—	16
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	-3	0	-3	0	-5	0	—	—	—	—	0
Production.....	18,649	13	18,905	-30	18,867	-8	18,613	(s)	—	—	—	—	34
Pentanes Plus	350	-1	353	-2	352	-2	349	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	2,266	-3	2,278	-9	2,197	-6	2,129	3	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	650	(s)	662	-1	680	-1	701	2	—	—T—	—	(s)	
Propane/Propylene	1,045	-1	1,055	-4	1,058	-2	1,057	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	-1	349	-3	248	-1	178	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	219	(s)	212	-1	210	-1	194	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	306	2	289	-2	244	(s)	258	-4	—	—T—	—	1	
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-2	-81	18	-42	-2	7	-40	1	—	—	@151	—	-4
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,811	82	7,696	42	7,585	-7	7,496	1	—	—	—	—	23
Reformulated.....	2,300	0	2,287	0	2,229	0	2,219	0	—	51	—	—	15
Oxygenated.....	182	0	270	0	316	0	471	0	—	—	151	—	(s)
Other	5,329	82	5,138	42	5,039	-7	4,806	1	—	—	—	—	8
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	24	0	24	0	22	0	26	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,496	0	1,510	(s)	1,649	0	1,486	-1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,493	0	1,508	(s)	1,647	0	1,485	-1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	47	0	52	0	66	0	93	0	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,139	-14	3,295	-17	3,403	(s)	3,626	-2	—	—	—	—	-7
Residual Fuel Oil	646	(s)	732	(s)	713	(s)	693	(s)	—	51	—	—	4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	170	11	199	(s)	218	0	202	0	—	—	—	—	11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	204	19	231	-1	208	0	187	0	—	—	—	—	7
Special Naphthas	47	0	51	0	55	0	48	0	—	—	—	—	0
Lubricants.....	162	-2	172	(s)	179	(s)	182	2	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	23	(s)	22	0	26	0	23	(s)	—	—	151	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	640	0	656	(s)	671	0	663	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	590	(s)	602	(s)	580	(s)	516	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	687	(s)	682	(s)	662	0	632	-1	—	—	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products	43	(s)	44	(s)	41	0	43	0	—	—	151	—	0
Imports	9,752	35	9,866	78	9,078	20	9,747	2 4	—	—	—	—	48
Crude Oil	7,771	29	8,020	22	7,333	20	7,683	17	—	—	—	—	32
Pentanes Plus	57	0	38	0	37	0	54	0	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs.....	189	-7	159	7	150	-1	178	5	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	122	-7	119	7	96	-1	147	5	—	—	@151	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	0	10	0	23	0	6	0	—	—	—T—	0	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	0	15	0	17	0	11	0	—	—	—	—	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	55	0	59	0	45	0	72	2	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	339	0	394	-10	315	0	348	0	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	95	27	107	37	140	0	223	0	—	—	@151	—	19
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	378	-27	346	0	339	0	262	0	—	—	—	—	-14
Reformulated.....	210	-27	136	0	174	0	141	0	—	—	—	—	-14
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Other	168	0	210	0	164	0	121	0	—	—	151	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	151	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	89	0	104	0	159	0	126	0	—	—	51	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	-6
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	89	0	104	0	159	0	126	0	—	—	51	—	5
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	194	0	195	(s)	187	(s)	246	(s)	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	335	0	217	10	197	0	260	0	—	—	@151	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	41	9	35	0	35	0	81	0	—	—	—	—	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	165	0	145	0	84	0	152	0	—	—	51	—	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	7	(s)	8	0	10	(s)	—	—	1	—	(s)
Lubricants.....	7	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	@151	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	—	—	—	@151	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	4	24	12	35	1	40	0	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	151	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,549,769	333	1,547,361	-2,382	1,553,107	1,539,617	-89	—	—	—	—	-236	
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	309,624	92	315,236	-2,131	304,302	-64	310,031	-2	—	—	—	—	-302
Pentanes Plus	8,886	-5	8,977	-7	8,722	-8	7,568	38	—	—	—	—	8
LPGs	99,154	-8	108,786	10	114,287	-3	110,947	11	@ 151	—	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene	16,429	0	16,694	1	18,600	1	19,640	0	—	—	—	—	-26
Propane/Propylene	46,288	-9	48,705	51	51,802	-4	50,599	2	—	—	—	—	66
Normal Butane/Butylene	27,500	0	33,985	-43	34,944	5	31,411	12	—	—	—	—	-33
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,937	1	9,402	1	8,941	-5	9,297	-3	—	@ 151	—	—	-6
Oth Hydrocobs/Oxygenates ..	11,445	59	11,959	0	10,869	-2	11,403	-54	1	—	—	—	-31
Unfinished Oils	97,724	208	95,033	6	92,701	6	91,697	43	—	—	—	—	20
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,670	-159	36,633	-218	39,062	-1	39,616	-81	—	—	—	—	519
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	125	0	179	0	150	0	225	0	—	—	151	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	162,846	238	154,896	-3	161,362	-12	149,166	-56	—	—	—	—	-575
Reformulated	41,744	106	38,549	0	40,543	0	37,956	0	—	—	—	—	-605
Oxygenated	1,194	0	1,006	0	1,480	0	1,204	0	—	51	—	—	-2
Other	119,908	132	115,341	-3	119,339	-12	110,006	-56	—	—	—	—	32
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,218	0	2,323	-3	2,304	0	2,520	0	—	151	—	—	1
Jet Fuel	38,353	0	38,388	7	42,830	0	41,141	-66	—	—	—	—	-58
Naphtha-Type Jet	269	0	358	0	389	0	340	0	—	—	151	—	-39
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,084	0	38,030	7	42,441	0	40,801	-66	—	—	—	—	-19
Kerosene	3,958	-1	4,664	0	5,544	0	8,287	0	—	151	—	—	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil	106,349	54	110,187	23	114,878	-1	114,793	-22	—	—	—	—	101
Residual Fuel Oil	34,774	-4	35,765	1	37,588	15	38,276	64	—	—	—	—	44
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,689	13	2,477	0	2,542	0	2,411	0	—	151	—	—	48
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,027	28	1,877	-7	2,147	0	1,820	0	—	@ 151	—	—	137
Special Naphthas	1,809	0	1,855	0	2,194	0	2,056	0	—	51	—	—	0
Lubricants	11,667	-163	11,499	-52	11,633	-30	11,613	32	—	—	—	—	-15
Waxes	880	1	799	0	848	0	824	6	—	—	151	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	6,196	0	5,154	0	5,262	0	5,099	0	—	51	—	—	-73
Asphalt and Road Oil	26,269	-6	22,016	-8	19,621	-5	15,273	-2	1	—	—	—	-55
Miscellaneous Products	1,202	-14	1,085	0	1,152	0	1,234	0	—	@ 151	—	—	-2
Product Supplied	18,143	67	18,513	64	17,605	-15	19,103	8	—	—	—	—	43
Crude Oil	5	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	—	—	—	@ 151	0
Pentanes Plus	197	-2	200	-2	215	-2	251	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	1,804	-10	1,875	-2	1,857	-6	2,071	7	—	—	—	—	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	655	(s)	668	-1	631	-1	682	2	—	—T—	—	(s)	
Propane/Propylene	952	-9	1,072	1	1,030	-1	1,213	6	—	51	—	—	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	-1	55	-1	89	-3	97	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	75	-1	80	(s)	106	-1	79	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Unfinished Oils	-167	32	-119	16	-171	(s)	22	(s)	—	51	—	—	11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,135	10	8,216	50	7,641	-7	8,038	2	—	—	—	—	9
Reformulated	2,460	-70	2,526	3	2,337	0	2,444	0	—	@ 151	—	—	1
Oxygenated	178	0	276	0	301	0	480	0	—	—	151	—	(s)
Other	5,496	80	5,413	47	5,003	-7	5,115	2	—	—	—	—	9
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	(s)	21	(s)	23	(s)	19	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,574	0	1,580	-1	1,609	(s)	1,632	1	—	—	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	6	0	-1	0	2	0	-5	0	—	—	—	—	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,567	0	1,580	-1	1,607	(s)	1,637	1	—	—	—	—	5
Kerosene	19	(s)	24	(s)	37	(s)	2	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,046	-14	3,184	-16	3,178	1	3,575	-1	—T—	—	—	-4	
0.05% & under	2,095	3	2,223	-8	2,189	(s)	2,304	-1	—	—	—	—	2
Greater than 0.05%	950	-17	961	-9	989	1	1,270	(s)	—	1	—	—	-6
Residual Fuel Oil	897	-1	861	10	724	(s)	827	-2	—	—	—	—	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	214	25	241	1	251	0	287	0	—	—	@ 151	—	12
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	358	24	381	(s)	283	(s)	349	0	—	—	—	—	7
Special Naphthas	36	0	21	(s)	20	0	26	(s)	—	—	151	—	(s)
Lubricants	152	3	160	-4	160	-1	152	(s)	—	—T—	—	1	
Waxes	22	(s)	23	(s)	23	0	22	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	381	0	357	(s)	364	0	464	0	—	—	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	720	-1	753	12	681	(s)	686	1	—	—T—	—	2	
Still Gas	687	(s)	682	(s)	662	0	632	-1	—	—	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products	43	(s)	48	(s)	38	0	40	0	—	—	151	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, January 1997

Products	January 1997		December 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,475	80	2,401	77	2,475	80
Stocks	2,169	—	1,896	—	—	151
MTBE						
Production.....	4,997	161	5,709	184	4,997	161
Stocks	9,659	—	9,769	—	—	151

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39	39	49	53	78	77	77
1997	80											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293	1,037	947	942	1,002	1,239	1,625	1,641	1,896
1997	2,169											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7	9	8	8	21	15	27
1997	19											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38	38	48	52	77	76	77
1997	79											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	947	748	845	810	678	681	623	666	686	1,096	1,164	1,337
1997	1,397											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84	84	73	81	48	45	126
1997	265											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41	37	41	55	83	78	66
1997	110											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134	189	214	409	377	338	339
1997	378											

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	17 9	186	187	183	184
1997	161											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061	9,148	9,32 3	9,156	9,352	8,361	8,773	8,812	9,769
1997	9,659											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579	1,592	1,24 5	1,230	1,317	1,289	1,191	1,541	1,400
1997	1,895											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183	174	15 8	164	169	162	161
1997	138											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093	4,416	4,54 3	4,353	3,507	3,434	3,106	3,665	4,122
1997	3,545											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172	2,926	3,24 3	3,319	4,270	3,345	4,154	3,299	3,935
1997	3,868											

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	14 2	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	16 6	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	17 1	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	17 9	186	187	183	184
1997	161											
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	1 01	98	94	87
1997	72											
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89											

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ \text{ F}/60^\circ \text{ F}}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. **Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.**

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate,

reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units.

Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a

minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to June 1996, Gabon was a member of OPEC.**

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in

unleaded gasoline. The “Substantially Similar” Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The “Substantially Similar” Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the “gasohol waiver”).

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the “ARCO” waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the “DuPont” waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the “Sun” waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are “Naphtha Less Than 401° F” and “Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.”

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This “green” coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. “Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending” is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and

aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners,

cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.